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SPECTRUM ESTIMATES AND APPLICATIONS TO GEOMETRY

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1. INTRODUCTION

In 1867, E. Beltrami [14] introduced a second order elliptic operator on Riemannian manifolds, defined by $\Delta = \text{div} \circ \text{grad}$, extending the Laplace operator on \mathbb{R}^n , called the Laplace-Beltrami operator. The Laplace-Beltrami operator became one of the most important operators in Mathematics and Physics, playing a fundamental role in differential geometry, geometric analysis, partial differential equations, probability, potential theory, stochastic process, just to mention a few. It is important in various differential equations that describe physical phenomena such as the diffusion equation for the heat and fluid flow, wave propagation, Laplace equation and minimal surfaces.

An important step towards the analysis of this operator was taken by M. Gaffney [66] in 1954, proving that, for geodesically complete metrics, the Laplace-Beltrami operator is essentially self-adjoint, meaning that it has a unique self-adjoint extension, denoted also by Δ , whose domain is the set of functions $f \in L^2$ so that $\Delta f \in L^2$. If a Riemannian manifold M is geodesically incomplete, there exist infinitely many self-adjoint extensions, but just one whose domain lies in that of the associated quadratic form, called the Friedrichs extension of $(\Delta, C_0^\infty(M))$. The spectrum of these self-adjoint extensions is formed by all $\lambda \in [0, \infty)$ for which $(\Delta + \lambda I)$ is not injective or the inverse operator $(\Delta + \lambda I)^{-1}$ is unbounded, see [50] for a detailed account.

The spectrum of the Laplace-Beltrami operator encodes fundamental properties of the geometry of the underline Riemannian manifold, and has various applications highlighted in see [15], [29], [33], [34], [49], [50], [71], [73], and also [135]. The problems involving spectrum of the Laplace-Beltrami operator (Laplacian for short) vary in aspect, taste and difficulty. In this manuscript we will address basic questions about the nature of the spectrum as a by-product of the geometry of the underlining Riemannian manifold. The content gives our trajectory in the study of the geometry of the Laplacian on manifolds and submanifolds in the last fifteen years. Our study starts with basic estimates of the bottom of the spectrum then progressing to questions about the whole spectrum.

We will refer to the spectrum of the Laplacian as the spectrum of Ω or M and denote it by $\sigma(\Omega)$ or $\sigma(M)$. It is important in our description to distinguish the types of elements in the spectrum $\sigma(M)$. The set of λ for which $(\Delta + \lambda I)$ is not injective is the set of all eigenvalues of $\sigma(M)$ and it is called the *point spectrum* $\sigma_p(M)$, while the *discrete spectrum* $\sigma_d(M) \subset \sigma_p(M)$ is the set of all isolated eigenvalues of finite multiplicity. The complement of the discrete spectrum is the *essential spectrum*, $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) = \sigma(M) \setminus \sigma_d(M)$ and the complement of the point spectrum is the *continuous spectrum*, $\sigma_{\text{cont}}(M) = \sigma(M) \setminus \sigma_p(M)$. To have a glimpse of these kind of questions, see [54], [56], [61], [85], [119], [131] for geometric conditions implying that the spectrum is purely continuous, $\sigma_p(M) = \emptyset$ or these [8], [53], [78], [86], [87] implying the spectrum is discrete, $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) = \emptyset$.

The manuscript is organized as follows. In Section 2, we study the bottom of the spectrum $\inf \sigma(M)$ of a given Riemannian manifold, in terms of geometric invariants. This section is divided in two parts. In the first part, subsection 2.1, we introduce a geometric and a computable, non-negative constant $c(M)$ ¹ in order to give a lower bound for the bottom of the spectrum of a Riemannian manifold M . We show that $\inf \sigma(M) \geq c(M)^2/4$, where $c(M) = \sup_X [\inf \operatorname{div} X / \sup |X|]$, X smooth vector fields in M , see [21]. This lower bound allow us to obtain explicitly the Cheeger's constant for geodesic balls in model manifolds [24], to study foliations of spaces by constant mean curvature leaves in terms of the bottom of the spectrum of these spaces and to prove a Haymann-Makai-Osserman inequality for tubes around curves in \mathbb{R}^n , see [11]. In the second part, subsection 2.5, we extend Barta's theorem, proved for bounded open sets, to all open subsets of Riemannian manifolds. The main application of this generalization is a geometric lower bound of the spectrum of minimal submanifolds in terms of the ambient sectional curvature.

Section 4 is an application of the estimates developed in Section 2 to study the spectrum of certain Riemannian submersions. More precisely, we study the spectrum of Riemannian submersions $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ with compact minimal fibers $F \rightarrow M$. The main result is that for a Riemannian submersion $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ with compact minimal fibers, each type of the spectrum of N is contained in the respective spectrum of the total space. This is, $\sigma_p(N) \subset \sigma_p(M)$, $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(N) \subset \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M)$ and $\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(N) = \inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M)$, therefore M has discrete spectrum if and only if N has discrete spectrum.

In Section 5, we consider the Calabi-Yau conjectures of minimal hypersurfaces set in Yau's Millennium Lectures [138], [139]. S. T. Yau, revisiting the E. Calabi conjectures on the existence of bounded minimal hypersurfaces, [30], [44], after the Jorge-Xavier and Nadirashvili's counter-examples, [84], [107], proposed a new set of questions about bounded minimal surfaces of \mathbb{R}^3 . He wrote: "*It is known [107] that there are complete minimal surfaces properly immersed into the [open] ball. What is the geometry of these surfaces? Can they be embedded? Since the curvature must tend to minus infinity, it is important to find the precise asymptotic behaviour of these surfaces near their ends. Are their [Laplacian] spectra discrete?*". In this chapter we give a fairly complete answer to this question, proving that complete bounded minimal surfaces has discrete spectrum provided the dimension of its limit set is small. Our main result applies to a number of examples recently constructed, and is sharp.

In Section 6 is, in some sense, the opposite of Section 5. There, we investigate conditions to guarantee that a half-line is contained in $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(M)$. In some instances, notably for minimal submanifolds $M^m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_\kappa^n$ of space forms, we are able to exhibit sharp conditions to ensure that $\sigma(M)$ is a half-line. These conditions might involve the density function of M or the behaviour of geodesic balls in M . Applications include the investigation of the family of examples of complete minimal surfaces between parallel planes of Jorge-Xavier and Rosenberg-Toubiana.

Hereafter, for a given Riemannian manifold M we write $\Delta: \mathcal{D}(\Delta) \rightarrow L^2(M)$ to denote the self-adjoint extension of the Laplace-Beltrami operator if M is geodesically complete, or otherwise the Friedrichs extension of $(\Delta, C_0^\infty(M))$.

2. FUNDAMENTAL TONE ESTIMATES

If M is compact then $\sigma(M) = \{\lambda_1(M) < \lambda_2(M) \leq \dots \nearrow \infty\}$, with the eigenvalues repeated accordingly to their multiplicities. If $\partial M = \emptyset$ then $\lambda_1(M) = 0$ and if $\partial M \neq \emptyset$ then $\lambda_1(M) > 0$. To describe the spectrum of a given Riemannian manifold is a hard problem although the spectrum in few cases is known. For instance, if $\mathbb{S}_\kappa^n, \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{H}_\kappa^n$ denote

¹ $c(M) > 0$ if M is compact with non-empty boundary

the space forms of curvature $\kappa > 0$, 0 and $-\kappa < 0$, respectively, then

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} \sigma(\mathbb{R}^n) = [0, \infty) \\ \sigma(\mathbb{H}_\kappa^n) = \left[\frac{(n-1)^2 \kappa}{4}, \infty \right) \\ \sigma(\mathbb{S}_1^n) = \{\nu_j = j(j+n-1)\} \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, \infty, \end{cases}$$

while $\lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{R}^n}(r)) = c^2(n)/r^2$, $\lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{S}^n}(\pi/2)) = n$, see [33].

The bottom of the spectrum, $\inf \sigma(M)$ and of the essential spectrum $\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M)$ of M can be characterized in terms of fundamental tones of open subsets $\Omega \subseteq M$. More precisely, $\inf \sigma(M) = \lambda^*(M)$ and $\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) = \sup_{K \subset M} \lambda^*(M \setminus K)$, $K \subset M$ compact, see [50], [53], [114, Thm.21], where the fundamental tone $\lambda^*(\Omega)$ of an open set $\Omega \subseteq M$ is defined by

$$(2) \quad \lambda^*(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \frac{\int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2}{\int_\Omega u^2}, \quad u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega) \setminus \{0\} \right\}.$$

Furthermore, $\lambda^*(M \setminus K)$ is the bottom of the spectrum of the Friedrichs extension of $(-\Delta, C_0^\infty(M \setminus K))$. If Ω is relatively compact then $\lambda^*(\Omega) = \lambda_1(\Omega)$ coincides with the first Dirichlet eigenvalue $\lambda_1(\Omega)$ of Ω , see [33].

The very basic question posed by Schoen-Yau in [125] is: *what are the geometries with positive spectrum?* The positivity $\lambda^*(M) > 0$ imposes strong restrictions on the geometry of M , for instance, M is non-parabolic, that is, it admits non-constant positive superharmonic functions, see [71, Prop. 10.1]. The converse statement is not true. The Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n is non-parabolic for $n \geq 3$ and $\lambda^*(\mathbb{R}^n) = 0$ for all $n \geq 1$. Letting $V(r) = \text{vol}(B_M(r))$ be the volume of the geodesic ball of radius r then if $V(r) \leq p(r)$, for any polynomial $p(r)$ and $r > 0$ then $\lambda^*(M) = 0$, [42]. Cheng-Yau's result was extended by R. Brooks and then by Y. Higuchi in [29, 79]. They proved that

$$\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) \leq \frac{\tau^2(M)}{4}, \quad \text{where} \quad \tau(M) = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log V(r)}{r}$$

is the volume entropy. These results mentioned give interesting geometric consequences of $\lambda^*(M) > 0$, however, it would be interesting to know how positive the bottom of the spectrum is. In other words, give precise lower bounds for $\lambda^*(M)$ in terms of geometric invariants. For instance, the classic McKean's Theorem [104] gives sharp lower bound for the bottom of the spectrum of Hadamard manifolds with negative curvature.

Theorem 2.1 (McKean-[104]). *Let M be a complete, simply connected, Riemannian n -manifold with sectional curvature $K_M \leq -\kappa < 0$. The bottom of the spectrum of M is bounded below as*

$$\lambda^*(M) \geq \frac{(n-1)^2 \kappa}{4}.$$

Remark 2.2.

- This lower bound is sharp since $\inf \sigma(\mathbb{H}_\kappa^n) = (n-1)^2 \kappa / 4$.
- The curvature assumption $K_M \leq -\kappa < 0$ in Theorem 2.1 is necessary in the sense that if there is a family of disjoint, flat geodesic balls $B_M(r_i)$ with center at x_i and radii $r_i \rightarrow \infty$ then $\inf \sigma(M) = \inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) = 0$ regardless the sectional curvature behaviour in $M \setminus (\cup_{i=1}^\infty B_M(r_i))$, see Definition 6.11 in Section 5.

The fundamental tone $\lambda^*(M)$ of a geodesically complete Riemannian manifold M given in (2) can be also obtained as the limit $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^*(B_M(r)) = \lim \lambda^*(M)$, where $B_M(r)$ is the geodesic ball with radius r and center at a point p . The following result is known as

the Cheng's Eigenvalue Comparison Theorem a local version of McKean's Theorem, see [39].

Theorem 2.3 (S. Y. Cheng). *Let M be a Riemannian n -manifold and let $B_M(r)$ be a normal geodesic ball of radius r . Let $\kappa = \sup_{B_M(r)} K$ be the supremum of all the sectional curvatures of $B_M(r)$. If $\kappa > 0$, assume further that $r < \pi/2\sqrt{\kappa}$. Then*

$$(3) \quad \lambda^*(B_M(r)) \geq \lambda^*(B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r)).$$

Here \mathbb{M}_κ^n is the simply connected n -space form of constant sectional curvature κ .

A theoretical lower bound estimate for $\lambda^*(\Omega)$, for relatively compact open sets Ω with smooth boundary $\partial\Omega$ was obtained by J. Cheeger, in [34]. He introduced what is now called Cheeger's constant $h(\Omega)$ defined by

$$(4) \quad h(\Omega) = \inf_{A \subset \Omega} \frac{\text{vol}_{n-1}(\partial A)}{\text{vol}_n(A)},$$

where $A \subset \Omega$ is connected, and proved that

$$(5) \quad \lambda^*(\Omega) \geq \frac{h^2(\Omega)}{4}.$$

Taking an exhaustion of M by relatively compact open sets $\{\Omega_i\}$ with smooth boundaries one readily has that $\lambda^*(M) \geq h^2(M)/4$. The relevance of Cheeger's lower bound (5) is that it relates the first eigenvalue $\lambda^*(\Omega)$ with the isoperimetric inequality (4). However, it is difficult to give lower bounds for fundamental tones via Cheeger's constant because it is hardy computable. In the next subsection will introduce a constant, that can be estimated, and used to give lower bounds for the fundamental tones of open sets. This constant is defined in terms of divergence of vector fields and it has great flexibility in the geometric applications. For instance, in the particular cases of geodesic balls of model manifolds, with center at the pole, we show that our constant coincide with Cheeger's constant.

2.1. Lower bound estimates and geometric applications. The purpose of this subsection is to describe a criterion for a lower bound on $\lambda^*(\Omega)$ in terms of possibly non-smooth vector fields. We begin with the following

Definition 2.4. *Let M be a Riemannian manifold and a vector field $X \in L^1_{loc}(M)$ (meaning that $|X| \in L^1_{loc}(M)$). A function $g \in L^1_{loc}(M)$ is a weak divergence of X if*

$$\int_M \phi g = - \int_M \langle \nabla \phi, X \rangle, \quad \forall \phi \in C_0^\infty(M).$$

There exists at most one weak divergence $g \in L^1_{loc}(M)$ for a given $X \in L^1_{loc}(M)$ and we may write $g = \text{Div } X$. For C^1 vector fields X the classical (strong) divergence $\text{div } X$ and the weak divergence $\text{Div } X$ coincide.

Remark 2.5. *Let $\mathcal{W}^{1,1}(M)$ denote the space of all vector fields $X \in L^1_{loc}(M)$ possessing weak divergence $\text{Div } X$. If $X \in \mathcal{W}^{1,1}(M)$ and $f \in C^1(M)$ then $fX \in \mathcal{W}^{1,1}(M)$ with*

$$\text{Div}(fX) = \langle \nabla f, X \rangle + f \text{Div } X.$$

In particular for $f \in C_0^\infty(M)$ we have that

$$(6) \quad \int_M \text{Div}(fX) = \int_M \langle \nabla f, X \rangle - \langle \nabla f, X \rangle = 0.$$

Conversely, if $fX \in \mathcal{W}^{1,1}(M)$ for all $f \in C_0^\infty(M)$ then $X \in \mathcal{W}^{1,1}(M)$. In this case

$$\operatorname{Div}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{Div}(\xi_i X)$$

where $\{\xi_i\}$ is a partition of unity subordinated to a locally finite covering of M by open sets.

Remark 2.6. The gradient $X = \nabla \rho_M$ of the distance function $\rho_M(x) = \operatorname{dist}_M(p, x)$ to a point $p \in M$ fails to be smooth in p and in $\operatorname{cut}(p)$, the cut locus of p . However, it is possible to show that $\nabla \rho_M \in \mathcal{W}^{1,1}(M)$ provided the $(n-1)$ -Hausdorff measure $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\operatorname{cut}(p)) = 0$. This justifies to work in this larger class $\mathcal{W}^{1,1}(M)$ of vector fields. It is interesting to observe that, combining work of various authors (one is referred to the account in Chapter 1 of [26]), $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\operatorname{cut}(p)) = 0$ if and only if $\operatorname{Cut}(p)$ consists just of focal points.

Definition 2.7. Let $\Omega \subset M$ be an open subset of a Riemannian manifold M . Let $\mathcal{X}(\Omega)$ be defined by

$$\mathcal{X}(\Omega) = \{X \in \mathcal{W}^{1,1}(\Omega) : \sup_{\Omega} |X| < \infty, \inf_{\Omega} \operatorname{Div} X > 0\}.$$

Define $c(\Omega)$ by

$$(7) \quad c(\Omega) = \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}(\Omega)} \frac{\inf_{\Omega} \operatorname{Div} X}{\sup_{\Omega} |X|}.$$

Our first result of this section is this following lower bound for fundamental tones of open sets obtained in [21].

Theorem 2.8 (Bessa-Montenegro-[21]). Let $\Omega \subset M$ be an open subset of a Riemannian manifold M . Then

$$(8) \quad \lambda^*(\Omega) \geq \frac{c(\Omega)^2}{4}.$$

Proof. Let $X \in \mathcal{X}(\Omega)$ and $f \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$. The vector field $f^2 X \in \mathcal{X}(\Omega)$. Computing $\operatorname{Div} f^2 X$ we have,

$$(9) \quad \begin{aligned} \operatorname{Div}(f^2 X) &= \langle \nabla f^2, X \rangle + f^2 \operatorname{Div}(X) \\ &\geq -|\nabla f^2| \cdot |X| + \inf_{\Omega} \operatorname{Div} X \cdot f^2 \\ &\geq -2 \cdot \sup_{\Omega} |X| \cdot |f| \cdot |\nabla f| + \inf_{\Omega} \operatorname{Div} X \cdot f^2 \end{aligned}$$

Using the inequality

$$-2 \cdot |f| \cdot |\nabla f| \geq -\epsilon \cdot |f|^2 - 1/\epsilon \cdot |\nabla f|^2$$

for all $\epsilon > 0$, we have from (9) that

$$(10) \quad \operatorname{Div}(f^2 X) \geq \sup_{\Omega} |X| \cdot (-\epsilon \cdot |f|^2 - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot |\nabla f|^2) + \inf_{\Omega} \operatorname{Div} X \cdot f^2$$

Integrating (10) on a normal domain \mathcal{O} containing Ω we have that

$$0 = \int_{\mathcal{O}} \operatorname{Div}(f^2 X) \geq \sup_{\Omega} |X| \cdot \int_{\mathcal{O}} (-\epsilon |f|^2 - \frac{1}{\epsilon} |\nabla f|^2) + \inf_{\Omega} \operatorname{Div} X \cdot \int_{\mathcal{O}} f^2,$$

therefore

$$\int_{\mathcal{O}} |\nabla f|^2 \geq \frac{\epsilon}{\sup_{\Omega} |X|} (\inf_{\Omega} \operatorname{Div} X - \sup_{\Omega} |X| \cdot \epsilon) \int_{\mathcal{O}} f^2.$$

Choosing $\epsilon = (\inf_{\Omega} \operatorname{Div} X) / (2 \sup_{\Omega} |X|)$ we have that

$$(11) \quad \int_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^2 = \int_{\mathcal{O}} |\nabla f|^2 \geq \left[\frac{\inf_{\Omega} \operatorname{Div} X}{2 \sup_{\Omega} |X|} \right]^2 \int_{\mathcal{O}} f^2 = \left[\frac{\inf_{\Omega} \operatorname{Div} X}{2 \sup_{\Omega} |X|} \right]^2 \int_{\Omega} f^2.$$

Then, by fundamental tone definition (2), inequality (11) implies that

$$(12) \quad \lambda(\Omega) \geq \left(\frac{\inf_{\Omega} \operatorname{Div} X}{2 \sup_{\Omega} |X|} \right)^2.$$

Taking, in the right hand side of (12), the supremum over all vector fields $X \in \mathcal{X}(\Omega)$ we have inequality (8). \square

Remark 2.9. For relatively compact open sets with smooth boundaries, it can be shown that $c(\Omega) \leq h(\Omega)$, where $h(\Omega) = \inf_{A \subset \Omega} \operatorname{Vol}_{n-1}(\partial A) / \operatorname{Vol}_n(A)$ is Cheeger's constant for Ω . To see that, let $X \in \mathcal{X}(\Omega)$ and $A \subset \Omega$ be a connected open subset of Ω . Then we have that

$$(13) \quad \inf_{\Omega} \operatorname{Div} X \cdot \operatorname{Vol}_n(A) \leq \int_A \operatorname{Div} X = \int_{\partial A} \langle X, \eta \rangle \leq \sup_{\Omega} |X| \cdot \operatorname{Vol}_{n-1}(\partial A).$$

Thus,

$$(14) \quad \frac{\inf_{\Omega} \operatorname{Div} X}{\sup_{\Omega} |X|} \leq \frac{\operatorname{Vol}_{n-1}(\partial A)}{\operatorname{Vol}_n(A)}.$$

The left and right sides of inequality (14) are independent on each other. Therefore, taking the supremum on the right hand side and infimum on the left hand side one has that $c(\Omega) \leq h(\Omega)$. The advantage of introducing $c(\Omega)$ is the easiest computability compared with $h(\Omega)$.

Corollary 2.10 (Cheng's revisited). Let M be a Riemannian n -manifold and let $B_M(r)$ be a normal geodesic ball of radius r . Let $\kappa = \sup_{B_M(r)} K$ be the supremum of all the sectional curvatures of $B_M(r)$. If $\kappa > 0$, assume further that $r < \pi/2\sqrt{\kappa}$. Then,

$$(15) \quad \lambda^*(B_N(r)) \geq \begin{cases} \max\left\{\frac{4n^2}{r^2}, \frac{[(n-1)k \coth(kr)]^2}{4}\right\}, & \text{if } \kappa = -k^2. \\ \frac{n^2}{4r^2}, & \text{if } \kappa = 0. \\ \frac{[(n-1) \cdot kr \cot(kr) + 1]^2}{4r^2}, & \text{if } \kappa = k^2 \text{ and } r < \pi/2k. \end{cases}$$

2.2. Cheeger constant of model manifolds. Let $h \in C^2([0, +\infty))$ be positive in $(0, R_h)$, $0 < R_h \leq \infty$ satisfying $h(0) = 0$, $h'(0) = 1$. The n -dimensional model \mathbb{M}_h^n is the manifold \mathbb{R}^n endowed with a metric whose expression, in polar coordinates (t, θ) centered at some origin o , reads

$$ds_h^2 = dt^2 + h(t)^2 \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}},$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}}$ is the standard metric on the unit $(n-1)$ -sphere. The metric can be extended in a C^2 -way if $h''(0) = 0$, and smoothly if $h \in C^\infty([0, +\infty))$ and $h^{2j}(0) = 0$ for each $j \in \mathbb{N}$, see [69]. Observe that a model \mathbb{M}_h^n can, equivalently, be specified by prescribing its radial sectional curvature $G \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}_0^+)$ and recovering h as the solution of

$$(16) \quad \begin{cases} h'' - Gh = 0, \\ h(0) = 0, h'(0) = 1, \end{cases}$$

on the maximal interval $(0, R_h)$ where $h > 0$.

Remark 2.11. Denoting by G_- the negative part of G , i.e. $G_- = \max\{0, -G\}$, then $R_g = +\infty$ whenever $t \int_t^\infty G_-(s)ds \leq 1/4$, see [26].

A model manifold enjoys the following properties:

- The Laplace-Beltrami operator on \mathbb{M}_h^n written in polar coordinates is

$$(17) \quad \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + (n-1) \frac{h'}{h} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{h^2} \Delta_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}}.$$

- The volume of the geodesic ball $B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(r)$ and the volume of the geodesic sphere $\partial B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(r)$ centered at the origin are given respectively by

$$\text{Vol}_n(B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(r)) = \omega_n \int_0^r h^{n-1}(s)ds \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Vol}_{n-1}(\partial B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(r)) = \omega_n h^{n-1}(r).$$

Where ω_n is the volume of the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^{n-1} .

The space form \mathbb{M}_κ^n of curvature $\kappa > 0$, 0 or $-\kappa < 0$ are recovered by the choice $h = S_\kappa$, where

$$(18) \quad S_\kappa(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(\sqrt{\kappa}t)}{\sqrt{\kappa}}, & \text{if } \kappa > 0 \\ t, & \text{if } \kappa = 0 \\ \frac{\sinh(\sqrt{-\kappa}t)}{\sqrt{-\kappa}}, & \text{if } \kappa < 0 \end{cases}$$

Volumes of geodesic spheres and balls in \mathbb{M}_κ^n will be denoted with $v_\kappa(r)$ and $V_\kappa(r)$, respectively.

Our first task is to characterize the Cheeger's constant of models:

Theorem 2.12 (Bessa-Montenegro-[24]). *Let $B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(r)$ be a geodesic ball centered at the origin of a model manifold \mathbb{M}_h then*

$$c(B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(r)) = h(B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(r)).$$

In particular,

$$\lambda^*(B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(r)) \geq \inf_{0 \leq t \leq r} \left[\frac{\text{Vol}_{n-1}(\partial B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(t))}{2\text{Vol}_n(B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(t))} \right]^2.$$

Proof. Consider the function $E: B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(r) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$(19) \quad E(x) = \int_{r(x)}^r \frac{1}{h^{n-1}(\tau)} \int_0^\tau h^{n-1}(s)dsd\tau$$

Observe that E is a radial function, meaning that $E(x) = E(r(x))$, $r(x) = \text{dist}_{\mathbb{M}_h}(0, x)$. This function is called the *mean exit time function* [71]. Letting $X = -\nabla E$ we easily compute that $\text{div } X = -\Delta E = 1$ and

$$|X|(t, \theta) = \frac{1}{h^{n-1}(t)} \int_0^t h^{n-1}(s)ds = \frac{\text{Vol}(B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(t))}{\text{Vol}(\partial B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(t))}.$$

By (4) and by (7) we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
 c(B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(r)) &\geq \frac{1}{\sup_{0 \leq t \leq r} \frac{\text{Vol}(B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(t))}{\text{Vol}(\partial B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(t))}} \\
 &= \inf_{0 \leq t \leq r} \frac{\text{Vol}_{n-1}(\partial B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(t))}{\text{Vol}_n(B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(t))} \\
 &\geq h(B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(r)).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{20}$$

However, $h(B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(r)) \geq c(B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(r))$, as observed in Remark 2.9. This shows that

$$c(B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(r)) = h(B_{\mathbb{M}_h}(r)). \tag{21}$$

□

Example 2.13. *The Cheeger constants for geodesic balls in the sphere \mathbb{S}^2 , Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^2 and hyperbolic space \mathbb{H}^2 are respectively*

$$(22) \quad \begin{cases} h(B_{\mathbb{R}^2}(r)) = \frac{2}{r} \text{ and } h(\mathbb{R}^2) = 0 \\ h(B_{\mathbb{S}^2}(r)) = \frac{\sin(r)}{1 - \cos(r)} \text{ and } h(B_{\mathbb{S}^2}(\pi/2)) = 1, \ h(\mathbb{S}^2) = 0 \\ h(B_{\mathbb{H}^2}(r)) = \frac{\sinh(r)}{\cosh(r) - 1} \text{ and } h(\mathbb{H}^2) = 1. \end{cases}$$

It is worthy to observe that the eigenvalue estimate via Cheeger constant sometimes is too coarse. For instance, it is well know that $\lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{S}^2}(\pi/2)) = 2$ and $h(B_{\mathbb{S}^2}(\pi/2)) = 1$.

2.3. Transversally oriented foliations. Let Ω be an open set of a Riemannian manifold M and \mathcal{F} a codimension one transversally oriented C^3 -foliation. This means that we may choose a smooth unit vector field η on M that is normal to the leaves of \mathcal{F} . Let $H^F(x)$ be the value of the mean curvature of the leaf F at x computed with respect to η . Set $b = \inf_{F \in \mathcal{F}} \inf_{x \in F} |H^F(x)|$. Assume first that $b > 0$. This implies that H^F does not change sign. Hence, we may choose the unit vector field η in such way that $H^F(x) > 0$ for any $x \in \Omega$. It is easy to compute $\text{div}_M \eta = n \cdot H^F$. Therefore, $\inf_{\Omega} \text{div}_M \eta = n \cdot \inf_{\Omega} H_F(x) \geq n \cdot b$. Since $|\eta| = 1$, by (8), we have the estimate

$$2\sqrt{\lambda^*(\Omega)} \geq \inf_{\Omega} \frac{\text{div } \eta}{\|\eta\|_{\infty}} = n \cdot \inf_{x \in \Omega} H_F(x) \geq n \cdot b.$$

This proves the following result, see [11].

Theorem 2.14 (Barbosa-Bessa-Montenegro-[11]). *Let Ω be a connected open subset of Riemannian $(n+1)$ -manifold M admitting a transversely oriented codimension one C^2 -foliation \mathcal{F} . Then*

$$2\sqrt{\lambda^*(\Omega)} \geq n \cdot \inf_{F \in \mathcal{F}} \inf_{x \in F} |H^F(x)|,$$

where H^F stands for the mean curvature function of the leaf F .

This theorem has a number of consequences, stated below as corollaries. It imposes restrictions for the existence of foliations by constant mean curvature hypersurfaces on open sets with zero fundamental tone or on open sets with Ricci curvature bounded below, see Corollaries 2.15 and 2.17.

Corollary 2.15. *Let \mathcal{F} be a transversely oriented codimension one C^2 -foliation of a Riemannian manifold M for which $\lambda^*(M) = 0$. If the leaves of \mathcal{F} have the same constant mean curvature then they are minimal submanifolds of M .*

Remark 2.16. *The class of Riemannian manifolds M with $\lambda^*(M) = 0$ is huge. Besides the compact Riemannian manifolds, it contains all the open Riemannian manifolds with asymptotically nonnegative Ricci curvature, see [38]. An open Riemannian manifold M has asymptotically nonnegative Ricci curvature if $\text{Ric}_M(x) \geq -\psi(\text{dist}_M(x_0, x))$, for a continuous function $\psi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ with $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \psi(t) = 0$, $x_0 \in M$. In fact, the class contains the Riemannian manifolds with a disjoint family of flat balls described in Remark 2.2.*

In [12], Barbosa-Kenmotsu-Oshikiri considered transversally oriented codimension-one C^3 -foliations \mathcal{F} of the simply connected space form \mathbb{M}_κ^n of curvature $-\kappa \leq 0$. They proved that if the leaves were complete oriented hypersurfaces with the same constant mean curvature $H \geq (n-1)\sqrt{\kappa}$ then $H = (n-1)\sqrt{\kappa}$. The next result extends Barbosa-Kenmotsu-Oshikiri's theorem to Riemannian n -manifolds with Ricci curvature $\text{Ric}_M \geq -(n-1)\kappa$.

Corollary 2.17. *Let \mathcal{F} be a transversely oriented codimension-one C^2 -foliation of a complete n -dimensional Riemannian manifold M with Ricci curvature $\text{Ric}_M \geq -(n-1)\kappa$, for some $\kappa \geq 0$. Then*

- i) $2\sqrt{\lambda^*(\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n)} \geq \inf_{F \in \mathcal{F}} \inf_{x \in F} |H_F(x)|$, where \mathbb{M}_κ^n is the simply connected n -space form \mathbb{M}_κ^n of constant curvature $-\kappa \leq 0$.
- ii) *If $|H_F| \geq b > 0$ then $(n-1)\sqrt{\kappa} \geq b$.*

Proof. Let $B_M(r)$ be a geodesic ball of radius r of a Riemannian Manifold M whose Ricci curvature satisfies $\text{Ric}_M \geq -(n-1)\kappa$, and let $B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r)$ be the geodesic ball of radius r in the model n -manifold \mathbb{M}_κ^n of constant sectional curvature $-\kappa$. By Cheng's Comparison Theorem, [38] we know that

$$\lambda^*(B_M(r)) \leq \lambda^*(B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r)).$$

Since $\lambda^*(M) = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^*(B_M(r))$, it follows that $\lambda^*(M) \leq \lambda^*(\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n)$. Thus, by Theorem 2.14 we have

$$\inf_{F \in \mathcal{F}} \inf_{x \in F} |H_F(x)| \leq 2\sqrt{\lambda^*(M)} \leq 2\sqrt{\lambda^*(\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n)}$$

and (i) is proved. Item (ii) follows immediately by using that $\lambda^*(\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n) = (n-1)^2\kappa/4$. This completes the proof of the corollary. \square

Theorem 2.14 also has a version for scalar curvature provided the ambient manifold has nonpositive sectional curvature.

Corollary 2.18. *Let M be a Riemannian $(n+1)$ -manifold with nonpositive sectional curvature $K_M \leq 0$ and let \mathcal{F} be a transversely oriented codimension one C^2 -foliation of a connected open set $\Omega \subset M$. Suppose that the scalar curvature S_F of each leaf is nonnegative. Then*

$$\sqrt{\inf S} \leq 2\sqrt{\lambda^*(\Omega)}.$$

In particular, if $\lambda^(M) = 0$ and all the leaves have the same constant non-negative scalar curvature $S \geq 0$, then $S = 0$.*

If $\inf S = 0$ there is nothing to prove. Thus, we assume that $\inf S = c > 0$. Let $p \in F$ and $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ be an orthonormal basis for the tangent space $T_p F$ of the leaf $F \in \mathcal{F}$. The Gauss equation for the plane generated by e_i, e_j is:

$$\tilde{K}(e_i, e_j) = \bar{K}(e_i, e_j) + \langle B(e_i, e_i), B(e_j, e_j) \rangle - |B(e_i, e_j)|^2,$$

where \tilde{K} is the Gaussian curvature of F and \bar{K} is the Gaussian curvature of the ambient space $\Omega \times \mathbb{R}$. Tracing on i, j gives:

$$S(p) = \sum_{i,j} \bar{K}(e_i, e_j) + n^2 H^2 - \|B\|^2.$$

Since the sectional curvatures $\bar{K} \leq 0$, it follows that

$$S(p) \leq n^2 H^2,$$

and, since $S \geq c > 0$ then $H \geq \sqrt{c}/n > 0$. By Theorem 2.14 we have that

$$2\sqrt{\lambda^*(\Omega)} \geq n \inf_{F \in \mathcal{F}} \inf_{x \in F} |H_f(x)| \geq \sqrt{c} = \sqrt{\inf S}.$$

This proves Corollary 2.18.

We turn to higher order mean curvatures. If $\psi : N \rightarrow M$ is an n -dimensional oriented hypersurface of M and k_1, \dots, k_n are the principal curvatures at $p \in N$, then the r -th mean curvatures H_r of $\psi(N)$ at $\psi(p)$ are defined by the identity

$$(1 + tk_1)(1 + tk_2) \cdots (1 + tk_n) = 1 + \binom{n}{1} H_1 t + \binom{n}{2} H_2 t^2 + \cdots + \binom{n}{n} H_n t^n$$

for all real number t . Thus, H_1 is the mean curvature of ψ , H_n is the Gauss-Kronecker curvature. Since we always have $H_1^2 \geq H_2$, the following version of Theorem (2.14) for the 2-nd mean curvature H_2 is direct.

Corollary 2.19. *Let \mathcal{F} be a transversely oriented codimension one C^2 -foliation of a connected open set Ω of a Riemannian manifold M . Suppose that the leaves have the 2-nd mean curvature $H_2 \geq 0$. Then*

$$2\sqrt{\lambda^*(\Omega)} \geq n \cdot \inf_{F \in \mathcal{F}} \inf_{x \in F} (H_2^F)^{1/2}(x),$$

where H_2^F stands for the second mean curvature function of the leaf F . In particular, if $\lambda^*(M) = 0$, $\Omega = M$, and all the leaves have the same constant 2-nd mean curvature $H_2 \geq 0$ then $H_2 = 0$.

2.4. Haymann-Makai-Osserman inequality. Recall that the inradius $\rho(\Omega)$ of a connected open set Ω of a Riemannian manifold M is defined as $\rho(\Omega) = \sup\{r > 0; B_M(r) \subset \Omega\}$, where $B_M(r)$ is a geodesic ball of radius r of M . In [96], Makai proved that the fundamental tone $\lambda^*(\Omega)$ of a simply connected bounded domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ with inradius ρ and smooth boundary is bounded below by $\lambda_1(\Omega) \geq 1/4\rho^2$. Unaware of Makai's result, Haymann [77] proved years later that $\lambda_1(\Omega) \geq 1/900\rho^2$. Osserman [112] among other things improved Haymann's estimate back to $\lambda_1(\Omega) \geq 1/4\rho^2$. Recently, Haymann-Makai-Osserman inequality was improved by Bañuelos-Carroll in [9] to $0.6197/\rho^2$.

In the next result, we prove Haymann-Makai-Osserman inequality to embedded tubular neighbourhoods of simple smooth curves in \mathbb{R}^n with variable radius.

Theorem 2.20. *Let $\gamma : I = (\alpha, \beta) \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a simple smooth curve and $T_\gamma(\rho(t))$ be an embedded tubular neighborhood of γ with variable radius $\rho(t)$ and smooth boundary $\partial T_\gamma(\rho(t))$. Let $\rho_o = \sup_t \rho(t) > 0$ be its inradius. Then*

$$(23) \quad \lambda^*(T_\gamma(\rho(t))) \geq \frac{(n-1)^2}{4\rho_o^2}.$$

Consider the family of balls of \mathbb{R}^n $B_t = B_{\mathbb{R}^n}(\gamma(t), \rho_o)$, $t \in I$ with center at $\gamma(t)$ and radius ρ_o . The set $\{S_t = \partial B_t \cap T_\gamma(\rho(t))\}$ is a smooth codimension one transversally oriented foliation of $T_\gamma(\rho(t)) \setminus (B_\alpha \cup B_\beta)$. Pushing the family B_t little further one can fill $T_\gamma(\rho(t))$ with a smooth codimension one transversally oriented foliation such that the mean curvature of the leaves is constant $1/\rho_o$. Thus, we have by Theorem 2.14 that $\lambda^*(T_\gamma(\rho)) \geq (n-1)^2/4\rho^2$.

2.5. Barta's Theorem generalized. A simple but effective method to obtain lower and upper bounds on the first Dirichlet eigenvalue $\lambda_1(\Omega)$ of bounded open subsets $\Omega \subset M$ with piecewise smooth boundaries² of Riemannian manifolds was obtained by J. Barta in [13].

Theorem 2.21 (Barta). *Let $\Omega \subset M$ be a compact subset of a Riemannian manifold M , with piecewise smooth non-empty boundary $\partial\Omega$ and $f \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^0(\overline{\Omega})$ with $f|_\Omega > 0$ and $f|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$ and $\lambda_1(\Omega)$ be the first Dirichlet eigenvalue of Ω . Then*

$$(24) \quad \sup_{\Omega} (-\Delta f/f) \geq \lambda_1(\Omega) \geq \inf_{\Omega} (-\Delta f/f).$$

With equality in (24) if and only if f is a first eigenfunction of Ω .

Remark 2.22.

- To obtain the lower bound for $\lambda_1(M)$ we may suppose only that $f|_{\partial\Omega} \geq 0$.
- It is hard to obtain a non-trivial upper bound for $\lambda_1(\Omega)$ via Barta's Theorem, because to make a meaningful estimate when $f|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$ one also has to have that $\Delta f|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$.

Our main result in this section is a refinement of Theorem 2.8, i.e. we give better lower bounds for the fundamental tones of arbitrary open sets Ω in terms of divergence of smooth vector fields X . When $X = -\nabla \log f$ for a positive smooth function $f|_\Omega > 0$ then our lower bound becomes $\inf(-\Delta f/f)$. This is, our result can be viewed as a generalization of Barta's Theorem.

Theorem 2.23 (Bessa-Montenegro-[23]). *Let $\Omega \subset M$ be a open subset of a Riemannian manifold. The fundamental tone $\lambda^*(\Omega)$ is bounded below as*

$$(25) \quad \lambda^*(\Omega) \geq \sup_{X \in \mathcal{W}^{1,1}(\Omega)} \left\{ \inf_{\Omega} (\text{Div } X - |X|^2) \right\}.$$

If Ω is compact with boundary then

$$(26) \quad \lambda_1(\Omega) = \sup_{\mathcal{W}^{1,1} M} \left\{ \inf_{\Omega} (\text{Div } X - |X|^2) \right\}.$$

Remark 2.24. *If $X = -\nabla \log(v)$, for a positive smooth function of $v: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ we obtain that $\text{div } X - |X|^2 = -(\Delta v/v)$. Thus $\lambda^*(\Omega) \geq \inf_{\Omega} (-\Delta v/v)$. In particular, if Ω is relatively compact with boundary and v is a positive first eigenfunction then $\lambda^*(\Omega) = (-\Delta v/v)$.*

Proof. The proof is a variation of the one of Theorem 2.8. Let $X \in \mathcal{W}^{1,1}(\Omega)$ and $f \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$. The vector field $f^2 X \in \mathcal{X}(\Omega)$. Computing $\text{Div } f^2 X$ we have,

$$(27) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Div } (f^2 X) &= \langle \nabla f^2, X \rangle + f^2 \text{Div } (X) \\ &\geq -|\nabla f^2| \cdot |X| + \text{Div } X \cdot f^2 \\ &\geq -2 \cdot \sup_{\Omega} |X| \cdot |f| \cdot |\nabla f| + \text{Div } X \cdot f^2 \\ &\geq -|\nabla f|^2 + (\text{Div } X - |X|^2) \cdot f^2 \end{aligned}$$

²Piecewise smooth boundary here means that there is a closed set $Q \subset \partial M$ of $(n-1)$ -Hausdorff measure zero such that for each point $q \in \partial M \setminus Q$ there is a neighborhood of q in ∂M that is a graph of a smooth function over the tangent space $T_q \partial M$, see Whitney [136] pages 99-100.

Integrating (27) on Ω we have that

$$(28) \quad 0 = \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{Div} (f^2 X) \geq - \int_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^2 + \inf_{\Omega} (\operatorname{Div} X - |X|^2) \int_{\Omega} f^2$$

Therefore $\frac{\int_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^2}{\int_{\Omega} f^2} \geq \inf_{\Omega} (\operatorname{Div} X - |X|^2)$. Taking the infimum over all $f \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ and the supremum over all $X \in \mathcal{W}^{1,1}(\Omega)$ implies that

$$\lambda^*(\Omega) \geq \sup_{X \in \mathcal{W}^{1,1}(\Omega)} \inf_{\Omega} (\operatorname{Div} X - |X|^2).$$

This proves Theorem 2.23. \square

The following lemma gives sufficient conditions to a given vector field X to belong to $\mathcal{W}^{1,1}(\Omega)$. Its proof can be found in [22, Lemma 3.1]

Lemma 2.25. *Let $\Omega \subset M$ be a bounded domain in a smooth Riemannian manifold M and $F \subset M$ be closed subset with $(n-1)$ -Hausdorff measure $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(F \cap \Omega) = 0$. Let X be a vector field of class $C^1(\Omega \setminus F) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ such that $\operatorname{div}(X) \in L^1(\Omega)$. Then $X \in \mathcal{W}^{1,1}(\Omega)$ with $\operatorname{Div}(X) = \operatorname{div}(X)$ in $\Omega \setminus F$.*

A direct consequence of Theorem 2.23 coupled with Lemma 2.25 is that the Cheng's eigenvalue inequality (3) is valid for arbitrary geodesic balls $B_M(r)$ provided the $(n-1)$ -Hausdorff measure $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\operatorname{Cut}(p) \cap B_N(p, r)) = 0$, where $\operatorname{Cut}(p)$ is the cut locus of the center p , equivalently that $\operatorname{Cut}(p)$ is made just of focal points. Moreover, the equality in (3) is achieved if and only if $B_M(r)$ is isometric to $B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r)$.

2.6. Cheng's eigenvalue comparison theorem revisited. For notational simplicity, let \mathbb{M}_κ^n denote the space form of curvature $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}$. Using Barta's Theorem 2.21, S. Y. Cheng in [39] proved that

- i) if the sectional curvature of M satisfies $K_M \leq \kappa$ and $r < \min\{\operatorname{inj}(p), \pi/\sqrt{\kappa}\}$,
($\pi/\sqrt{\kappa} = \infty$ if $\kappa \leq 0$) then $\lambda_1(B_M(r)) \geq \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r))$;
- ii) if the Ricci curvature of M satisfies $\operatorname{Ric}_M \geq (n-1)\kappa$ then the reverse inequality $\lambda_1(B_M(r)) \leq \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r))$ holds for all $r > 0$.

Moreover, equality in *i)* or *ii)* holds if and only if the geodesic balls $B_M(r)$ and $B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r)$ are isometric, see [39]. In this section we show that (3) is valid under weaker geometric hypotheses. Let us assume that $B_M(r)$ and $B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r)$ are normal, within the cut locus of their centers and let $(t, \theta) \in (0, r] \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ be geodesic coordinates for $B_M(r)$ and $B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r)$. Let $H_M(t, \theta)$ and $H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(t, \theta) = H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(t)$ be the mean curvatures of the distance spheres $\partial B_M(t)$ and $\partial B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(t)$ at (t, θ) with respect to the unit vector field $-\partial/\partial t$. Then the following version of Cheng's Eigenvalue Comparison Theorems is true.

Theorem 2.26 (Bessa-Montenegro-[23]). *If $H_M(s, \theta) \geq H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(s)$ for all $s \in (0, r]$ and all $\theta \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$, then*

$$(29) \quad \lambda_1(B_M(r)) \geq \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r)).$$

If $H_M(s, \theta) \leq H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(s)$ for all $s \in (0, r]$ and all $\theta \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$, then

$$(30) \quad \lambda_1(B_M(r)) \leq \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r)).$$

Equality in (29) or in (30) holds if and only if $H_M(s, \theta) = H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(s)$ for all $s \in (0, r]$ and for all $\theta \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$.

Let $u : B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a positive first Dirichlet eigenfunction. It is well known that u is radial function, $u(t, \theta) = u(t)$, $u'(t) \leq 0$ and satisfies the following differential equation,

$$(31) \quad u''(s) + (n-1) \frac{C_\kappa}{S_\kappa}(s) u'(s) + \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r)) u(s) = 0, \quad s \in [0, r]$$

where $S_\kappa(t)$ is defined in (18) and $C_\kappa(t) \doteq S_\kappa(t)'$.

Observe that $u(t, \theta) = u(t)$ also defines a smooth function on $B_M(r)$, (called transplanted function), with gradient $\nabla u = u' \partial/\partial t$, where $\partial/\partial t$ is the unit vector field normal to the distance spheres $\partial B_M(t)$ pointing outward. Therefore

$$(32) \quad \Delta u = \operatorname{div} \left(u' \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) = \langle \nabla u', \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rangle + u' \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) = u'' + u' \operatorname{Trace}(\xi \rightarrow \nabla_\xi \frac{\partial}{\partial t}).$$

Here $\xi \rightarrow \nabla_\xi \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ is the *Weingarten map* of the distance spheres. Its trace is the mean curvature H_M . By (31) and (32)) we have at any point (t, θ) of $B_M(r)$ that

$$(33) \quad \begin{aligned} -\frac{\Delta u}{u}(t, \theta) &= \left[-\frac{u''}{u} - \frac{u'}{u} \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \right] (t, \theta) \\ &= \left[(n-1) \frac{C_\kappa}{S_\kappa}(t) - H_M(t, \theta) \right] \frac{u'}{u}(t) + \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r)). \end{aligned}$$

Observing that $H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n} = (n-1)C_\kappa/S_\kappa$ we have by Barta's Theorem (2.21) that

$$(34) \quad \sup_{(t, \theta)} \left[(H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n} - H_M) \frac{u'}{u} \right] + \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r)) = \sup_{(t, \theta)} \left(-\frac{\Delta u}{u} \right) \geq \lambda_1(B_M(r))$$

and

$$(35) \quad \lambda_1(B_M(r)) \geq \inf_{(t, \theta)} \left(-\frac{\Delta u}{u} \right) = \inf_{(t, \theta)} \left[(H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n} - H_M) \frac{u'}{u} \right] + \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r)).$$

Since $u'/u \leq 0$ we have that:

- $H_M \geq H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n} \Rightarrow \inf_{(t, \theta)} \left[(H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n} - H_M) \frac{u'}{u} \right] \geq 0$ and $\lambda_1(B_M(r)) \geq \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r))$.
- $H_M \leq H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n} \Rightarrow \sup_{(t, \theta)} \left[(H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n} - H_M) \frac{u'}{u} \right] \leq 0$ and $\lambda_1(B_M(r)) \leq \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r))$.
- If $\lambda_1(B_M(r)) = \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r))$ we have that $\lambda_1(B_M(r)) = \inf_{(t, \theta)} \left(-\frac{\Delta u}{u} \right)$. As observed in Barta's Theorem, the transplanted function u is a positive eigenfunction of $B_M(r)$ and from (33) we have that

$$\left[(n-1) \frac{C_\kappa}{S_\kappa} - H_M \right] \frac{u'}{u}(s) = 0$$

for all $s \in [0, r]$. Since $u'/u < 0$ in $(0, r]$ then $(n-1) \frac{C_\kappa}{S_\kappa} - H_M = 0$ in $(0, r]$. By

continuity $(n-1) \frac{C_\kappa}{S_\kappa} - H_M = 0$ in $[0, r]$.

This finishes the proof of Theorem (2.26). It is clear that using Barta's theorem, Cheng's eigenvalue comparison theorem can be extended to bounded open sets. More precisely, the following result holds.

Theorem 2.27. *Let $\Omega \subset M$ be a bounded open subset of a Hadamard n -manifold with sectional curvature $K_M \leq \kappa \leq 0$. Then*

$$\lambda^*(\Omega) \geq \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(r_\Omega)),$$

where r_Ω is the radius of Ω . This is, $r_\Omega = \inf_{x \in \Omega} \sup_{y \in \Omega} \operatorname{dist}_M(x, y)$.

Theorem 2.26 is just an observation on Cheng's proof and it can be extended to a comparison theorem with model manifolds with no extra effort, see [23, Cor. 4.1] and [65]. However it is important to show that this result above is truly an extension of Cheng's eigenvalue theorem.

2.7. Examples . If the sectional curvature is bounded above $K_M \leq \kappa$, then the mean curvature of the distance spheres $H_M(s, \theta) \geq H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(s)$ and if the Ricci curvature is bounded below $\text{Ric}_M \geq (n-1)\kappa$ then $H_M(s, \theta) \leq H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(s)$. The converse statements are not true in general. We will construct complete model manifolds \mathbb{M}_h^n with radial sectional curvature $K_{\mathbb{M}_h^n}^{\text{rad}} > \kappa$ outside a compact set with mean curvatures of the distance spheres satisfying $H_{\mathbb{M}_h^n}(t, \theta) \geq H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(t, \theta)$ and with radial sectional curvature $K_{\mathbb{M}_h^n}^{\text{rad}} < \kappa$ outside a compact set with mean curvatures of the distance spheres satisfying $H_{\mathbb{M}_h^n}(t, \theta) \leq H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(t, \theta)$.

Example 2.28. Let $\mathbb{R}^n = [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ with the metric $ds^2 = dt^2 + f^2(t)d\theta^2$, $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = 1$, $f''(0) = 0$. Set $\psi_\kappa(t) = (-f'S_\kappa + fS'_\kappa)(t)$, where $'$ means differentiation with respect to t . The radial sectional curvature of (\mathbb{R}^n, ds^2) is bounded above by κ if and only if $\psi'_\kappa(t) \leq 0$. The mean curvatures of $\partial B_{\mathbb{R}^n}(t)$ and $\partial B_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(t)$ satisfies $H_{\mathbb{R}^n}(t, \theta) \geq H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(t, \theta)$ if and only if $\psi_\kappa(t) \leq 0$. From $\psi_\kappa(t) = (-f'S_\kappa + fS'_\kappa)(t)$ we have that $\psi_\kappa(0) = \psi'_\kappa(0) = 0$. Observe that for $t \neq 0$

$$\frac{\psi_\kappa}{S_\kappa^2} = \frac{-f'S_\kappa + fS'_\kappa}{S_\kappa^2} = -\left(\frac{f}{S_\kappa}\right)'$$

Moreover, $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\psi_\kappa}{S_\kappa^2}(t) = 0$. Integrating $(f/S_\kappa)'$ between ϵ and t we obtain

$$\int_\epsilon^t \left(\frac{f}{S_\kappa}\right)'(s) ds = \frac{f}{S_\kappa}(t) - \frac{f}{S_\kappa}(\epsilon) = - \int_\epsilon^t \frac{\psi_\kappa}{S_\kappa^2}(s) ds$$

Since $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{f}{S_\kappa}(\epsilon) = 1$ we have that

$$(36) \quad f(t) = S_\kappa(t) - S_\kappa(t) \cdot \int_0^t \psi_\kappa(s)/S_\kappa^2(s) ds.$$

Let $\psi_\kappa: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth function satisfying $\psi_\kappa(0) = \psi'_\kappa(0) = 0$, $\psi(t) \leq 0$, $\psi'_\kappa(t) > 0$ for $t > 1$ and $\left| \int_{[0, \infty)} \psi_\kappa(s)/S_\kappa^2(s) ds \right| < \infty$. This yields complete metrics $ds^2 = dt^2 + f^2(t)d\theta$ on \mathbb{R}^n with radial sectional curvature $K_{(\mathbb{R}^n, ds^2)} > \kappa$ outside the ball $B_{(\mathbb{R}^n, ds^2)}(1)$ and so that the distance spheres $\partial B_{(\mathbb{R}^n, ds^2)}(t)$ have mean curvature $H_{(\mathbb{R}^n, ds^2)}(t, \theta) \geq H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(t, \theta)$. If $\psi(t) \geq 0$, $\left| \int_{[0, \infty)} \psi_\kappa(s)/S_\kappa^2(s) ds \right| < 1$ and such that $\psi'_\kappa(t) < 0$ for $t > 1$ we obtain a smooth metric with sectional curvature $K_{(\mathbb{R}^n, ds^2)} < \kappa$ outside a compact set with $H_{(\mathbb{R}^n, ds^2)}(t, \theta) \leq H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(t, \theta)$.

Remark 2.29. For metrics $ds^2 = dt^2 + f^2(t)d\theta^2$, the equality $H_{(\mathbb{R}^n, ds^2)}(t, \theta) = H_{(\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n, \text{can}_\kappa)}(t)$ for all $t \in (0, r]$ implies that $ds^2 = dt^2 + S_\kappa^2 d\theta^2$. Since

$$H_{(\mathbb{R}^n, ds^2)}(t) = (n-1)(f'/f)(t) = (n-1)(C_\kappa/S_\kappa)(t) = H_{\mathbb{M}_\kappa^n}(t)$$

implies that $\psi_\kappa(t) = 0$ for all $t \in [0, r]$ and by (36) $f \equiv S_\kappa$.

In a second example, we show that the rigidity in Theorem 2.26 is sharp, constructing a smooth complete metric on $\mathbb{R}^4 = [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{S}^3$ with the following properties.

- i. The set $[0, r] \times \mathbb{S}^3$ endowed with the metrics can_κ or g_κ are geodesic balls of radius r , i.e. $B_{\text{can}_\kappa}(r) = ([0, r] \times \mathbb{S}^3, \text{can}_\kappa)$ and $B_{g_\kappa}(r) = ([0, r] \times \mathbb{S}^3, g_\kappa)$.
- ii. $B_{\text{can}_\kappa}(r)$ and $B_{g_\kappa}(r)$ are not isometric if $\kappa \neq 0$ but have the same first eigenvalue $\lambda_1(B_{\text{can}_\kappa}(r)) = \lambda_1(B_{g_\kappa}(r))$ and the same first eigenfunctions.
- iii. The geodesic balls $B_{\text{can}_\kappa}(r)$ and $B_{g_\kappa}(r)$ and their boundaries $\partial B_{\text{can}_\kappa}(r)$, $\partial B_{g_\kappa}(r)$ have the same volume $\text{vol}(B_{\text{can}_\kappa}(r)) = \text{vol}(B_{g_\kappa}(r))$ and $\text{vol}(\partial B_{\text{can}_\kappa}(r)) = \text{vol}(\partial B_{g_\kappa}(r))$.
- iv. The geodesic spheres $(\partial B(t), \text{can}_\kappa)$ and $(\partial B(t), g_\kappa)$ have the same mean curvatures $H_{g_\kappa}(t, x) = H_{\text{can}_\kappa}(t, x) = C_\kappa(t)/S_\kappa(t)$ for every $t \in (0, r]$ and $x \in \mathbb{S}^3$.

Example 2.30. Let $\{\partial x, \partial y, \partial z\}$ be a globally defined frame on \mathbb{S}^3 with $[\partial x, \partial y] = 2\partial x$, $[\partial y, \partial z] = 2\partial x$, $[\partial z, \partial x] = 2\partial y$ and let dx, dy and dz be its dual co-frame. Consider the following metric $ds^2 = dt^2 + a^2(t)dx^2 + b^2(t)dy^2 + c^2(t)dz^2$, where $a, b, c: [0, r] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are smooth functions, with $a(0) = b(0) = c(0) = 0$ and $a'(0) = b'(0) = c'(0) = 1$ and positive in $(0, r)$. Here dt is the dual co-frame of the radial vector field ∂t . Observe that $[\partial t, \partial x] = [\partial t, \partial y] = [\partial t, \partial z] = 0$. As mentioned before, taking $a(t) = b(t) = c(t) = S_\kappa(t)$ we obtain the standard metric can_κ of constant sectional curvature κ . In our example, we set $a(t) = S_\kappa^2(t)/t$, $b(t) = t$, $c(t) = S_\kappa(t)$, where we are assuming that $r < \pi/\sqrt{\kappa}$ if $\kappa > 0$. We obtain a smooth metric g_κ on $[0, r] \times \mathbb{S}^3$ that clearly is non-isometric to can_κ if $\kappa \neq 0$. For instance, computing the sectional curvatures $K(\partial t, \partial x)$, $K(\partial t, \partial y)$, $K(\partial t, \partial z)$ at the origin we get $K(\partial t, \partial x) = 2\kappa$, $K(\partial t, \partial y) = 0$, $K(\partial t, \partial z) = \kappa$. Moreover, $[0, r] \times \mathbb{S}^3$ is the (closed) geodesic ball of radius r centered at the origin $0 = \{0\} \times \mathbb{S}^3$ with respect to both metrics can_κ , g_κ , since the function $\rho: [0, r] \times \mathbb{S}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $\rho(t, x) = t$ is the distance function to the origin for both metrics. The Laplace operators Δ_{g_κ} , $\Delta_{\text{can}_\kappa}$ of g_κ and can_κ written in these coordinates, setting $\partial t = \partial/\partial t$, $\partial x = \partial/\partial x$, $\partial y = \partial/\partial y$, $\partial z = \partial/\partial z$ for a classic notation, are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{g_\kappa} &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + (n-1) \frac{C_\kappa}{S_\kappa} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{t^2}{S_\kappa^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{t^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{S_\kappa^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \\ \Delta_{\text{can}_\kappa} &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + (n-1) \frac{C_\kappa}{S_\kappa} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{S_\kappa^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{S_\kappa^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{S_\kappa^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

Let $u: B_{\text{can}_\kappa}(r) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a positive first eigenfunction. This means that u satisfies the following boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{\text{can}_\kappa} u + \lambda_1(B_{\text{can}_\kappa}(r)) u &= 0 & \text{in } B_{\text{can}_\kappa}(r) \\ u &= 0 & \text{on } \partial B_{\text{can}_\kappa}(r). \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

It is well known, see [33], that u is radial, i.e. $u(t, x) = u(t)$. From (37) we see that the Laplace operators Δ_{g_κ} and $\Delta_{\text{can}_\kappa}$ coincide on the set of smooth radial functions defined on $[0, r] \times \mathbb{S}^3$. Thus we have $\Delta_{g_\kappa} u = \Delta_{\text{can}_\kappa} u$. This implies that u satisfies the following boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{g_\kappa} u + \lambda_1(B_{\text{can}_\kappa}(r)) u &= 0 & \text{in } B_{g_\kappa}(r) \\ u &= 0 & \text{on } \partial B_{g_\kappa}(r). \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

This shows that u is an eigenfunction of $B_{g_\kappa}(r)$. Since $u > 0$, it is a first eigenfunction and $\lambda_1(B_{\text{can}_\kappa}(r)) = \lambda_1(B_{g_\kappa}(r))$ is the first eigenvalue. Moreover, the mean curvatures of the distance spheres $\partial B_{g_\kappa}(t)$, $\partial B_{\text{can}_\kappa}(t)$ are just $\Delta_{g_\kappa} \rho(t, x) = \Delta_{\text{can}_\kappa} \rho(t, x) = (C_\kappa/S_\kappa)(t)$.

2.8. Fundamental tone estimates on minimal submanifolds. One of the important applications of Barta's Theorem is the fundamental tones estimates of minimal submanifolds of the space forms. The first estimate known is due to S. Y. Cheng, P. Li and S. T. Yau in [40], where they applied Barta's Theorem to prove the following estimates for compact subsets of minimal submanifolds of space forms.

Theorem 2.31 (Cheng-Li-Yau). *Let $\varphi: M \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_\kappa^n$ be an immersed m -dimensional minimal submanifold of the n -dimensional space form of constant sectional curvature κ , and let $D \subset M$ be a C^2 compact domain. Let $r = \inf_{p \in D} \sup_{z \in D} \text{dist}_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^n}(p, z) > 0$ be the outer radius of D . If $\kappa > 0$ suppose that $r \leq \pi/2\sqrt{\kappa}$. Then*

$$\lambda_1(D) \geq \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r)). \quad (40)$$

Equality in (40) holds iff M is totally geodesic in \mathbb{N}_κ^n and $D = B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r)$.

Let us consider $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$ a minimal immersion of a complete Riemannian m -manifold M into a Riemannian n -manifold N . Let $B_N(r)$ be a geodesic ball with radius r and center at a point p . Assume that $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\text{Cut}(p) \cap B_N(r)) = 0$ and let $\kappa = \sup_{B_N(r)} K^{\text{rad}}$ the supremum of the radial sectional curvatures along the geodesics issuing from p and consider $\Omega \subset \varphi^{-1}(B_N(r))$ a connected component. In the next result we obtain lower estimates for the fundamental $\lambda^*(\Omega)$ tone of Ω and can be seen as an extension of Cheng-Li-Yau Theorem.

Theorem 2.32 (Bessa-Montenegro-[22]). *In the setting above, let us assume further that $r < \pi/2\sqrt{\kappa}$ if $\kappa > 0$. Then we have*

$$(41) \quad \lambda^*(\Omega) \geq \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r)),$$

where $B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r)$ is the geodesic ball with radius r in the simply connected space form \mathbb{N}_κ^m of constant sectional curvature κ . If Ω is bounded, then equality in (41) holds iff $\Omega = B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r)$.

Corollary 2.33. *Let $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$ be a minimal immersion of a complete Riemannian m -manifold M into a Riemannian n -manifold N . Assume that $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\text{Cut}(p) \cap B_N(r)) = 0$ and let $\kappa = \sup_{B_N(r)} K^{\text{rad}}$ the supremum of the radial sectional curvatures along the geodesics issuing from p . If $\varphi(M) \subset B_N(r)$, then*

$$(42) \quad \lambda^*(\Omega) \geq \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r)).$$

In the last decade there has been a great development in theory of extrinsically bounded minimal surfaces of \mathbb{R}^3 with the discovery of a wealth of examples of complete bounded minimal surfaces, see [2], [3], [4], [63], [92], [93], [99], [100], [101], [102], [132]. In those examples, we have that $\Omega = M$ and $\lambda^*(M) \geq \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{R}^2}(r)) \approx 5.78/r^2$.

Proof. Let $v: B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a positive first Dirichlet eigenfunction of $B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r)$. It is known that v is radial with $v'(t) \leq 0$ and $v'(t) = 0$ iff $t = 0$. We can normalize v such that $v(0) = 1$. The differential equation $\Delta_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m} v(t) + \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r))v(t) = 0$ is expressed in geodesic coordinates by

$$(43) \quad v''(t) + (m-1) \frac{C_\kappa(t)}{S_\kappa(t)} v'(t) + \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r))v(t) = 0, \quad \forall t \in [0, r].$$

For each $\xi \in T_p N$, $|\xi| = 1$, $d(\xi) > 0$ is the largest real number (possibly ∞) such that geodesic $\gamma_\xi(t) = \exp_p(t\xi)$ minimizes the distance from $\gamma_\xi(0) = p$ to $\gamma_\xi(t)$, $0 \leq t \leq d(\xi)$. We have that $B_N(p, r) \setminus \text{Cut}(p) = \exp_p(\{t\xi \in T_p N : 0 \leq t < \min\{r, d(\xi)\}, |\xi| = 1\})$. Define $u: B_N(p, r) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $u(\exp_p(t\xi)) = v(t)$ if $t < \min\{r, d(\xi)\}$ and $u(r\xi) = u(d(\xi)\xi) = 0$. Define $\psi: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $\psi = u \circ \varphi$. The vector field $X = -\nabla \log \psi$ identified with $d\varphi(X)$ is not smooth at $F = \varphi^{-1}(\text{Cut}_N(p))$. By hypothesis $\mathcal{H}^{m-1}(\Omega \cap F) = 0$ and it can be shown that the vector field $X \in C^1(\Omega \setminus F) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ and $\text{div } X \in L^1(\Omega)$ thus $X \in \mathcal{W}^{1,1}(\Omega)$, see Lemma 2.25 and by Theorem (2.23) and Remark (2.24) we have that

$$\lambda^*(\Omega) \geq \inf_{\Omega \setminus F} [\text{Div } X - |X|^2] = \inf_{\Omega \setminus F} [\text{div } X - |X|^2] = \inf_{\Omega \setminus F} [-\Delta \psi / \psi].$$

Where $\Delta \psi$ is given by the following formula, [82],

$$(44) \quad \begin{aligned} \Delta \psi(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Hess } u(\varphi(x)) (e_i, e_i) + \langle \nabla u, \vec{H} \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Hess } u(\varphi(x)) (e_i, e_i), \end{aligned}$$

where $\varphi(x) = \exp_p(t\xi)$, $\vec{H} = 0$ is the mean curvature vector of Ω at $\varphi(x)$ and $\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ is an orthonormal basis for $T_{\varphi(x)} \Omega$. Choose this basis such that e_2, \dots, e_m are tangent

to the distance sphere $\partial B_N(p, t) \subset N$ and $e_1 = \cos(\beta(x)) \partial/\partial t + \sin(\beta(x)) \partial/\partial \theta$, where $\partial/\partial \theta \in [[e_2, \dots, e_m]]$, $|\partial/\partial \theta| = 1$. From (44) we have for $\varphi(x) \in \Omega \setminus F$ that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta \psi(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Hess } u(\varphi(x))(e_i, e_i) \\
 &= v''(t)(1 - \sin^2 \beta(x)) + v'(t) \sin^2 \beta(x) \text{Hess}(t)(\partial/\partial \theta, \partial/\partial \theta) \\
 &\quad + v'(t) \sum_{i=2}^m \text{Hess}(t)(e_i, e_i),
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{45}$$

where $t = \text{dist}_N(p, x)$. Add and subtract $(\frac{C_\kappa}{S_\kappa})(t) v'(t) \sin^2 \beta(x)$ and $(m-1)(\frac{C_\kappa}{S_\kappa})(t) v'(t)$ in (45) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta \psi(x) &= v''(t) + (m-1) \frac{C_\kappa}{S_\kappa}(t) v'(t) \\
 &\quad + \left(\text{Hess}(t)(\partial/\partial \theta, \partial/\partial \theta) - \frac{C_\kappa(t)}{S_\kappa(t)} \right) v'(t) \sin^2 \beta(x) \\
 &\quad + \sum_{i=2}^m [\text{Hess}(t)(e_i, e_i) - \frac{C_\kappa}{S_\kappa}(t)] v'(t) + \left(\frac{C_\kappa(t)}{S_\kappa(t)} v'(t) - v''(t) \right) \sin^2 \beta(x)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{46}$$

Substituting (43) into (46) we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\frac{\Delta \psi}{\psi}(x) &= \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r)) \\
 &\quad - \left(\text{Hess}(t)(\partial/\partial \theta, \partial/\partial \theta) - \frac{C_\kappa(t)}{S_\kappa(t)} \right) \frac{v'(t)}{v(t)} \sin^2 \beta(x) \\
 &\quad - \sum_{i=2}^m [\text{Hess}(t)(e_i, e_i) - \frac{C_\kappa}{S_\kappa}(t)] \frac{v'(t)}{v(t)} \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{v(t)} \left(\frac{C_\kappa(t)}{S_\kappa(t)} v'(t) - v''(t) \right) \sin^2 \beta(x).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{47}$$

Since the radial curvature $K(x)(\partial t, v) \leq \kappa$ for all $x \in B_N(p, r) \setminus \text{Cut}(p)$ and all $v \perp \partial t$ with $|v| \leq 1$ we have by the Hessian Comparison Theorem (see [125]) we have that $\text{Hess}(t(x))(v, v) \geq (C_\kappa/S_\kappa)(t)$ for all $v \perp \partial t$, $t(x) = t$, $x = \exp_p(t\xi)$. But $v'(t) \leq 0$ then we have that the second and third terms of (47) are non-negative. If the fourth term of (47) is non-negative then we would have that

$$-\frac{\Delta \psi}{\psi}(x) \geq \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r)).$$

By Theorem (2.23) we have that

$$\lambda^*(\Omega) \geq \inf\left(-\frac{\Delta \psi}{\psi}\right) \geq \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r)).$$

This proves (41). We can see that $-\left(\frac{C_\kappa(t)}{S_\kappa(t)} \frac{v'(t)}{v(t)} - \frac{v''(t)}{v(t)}\right) \sin^2 \beta(x) \geq 0$ is equivalent to

$$m \frac{C_\kappa(t)}{S_\kappa(t)} v'(t) + \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r)) v(t) \leq 0, \quad t \in (0, r).$$

To prove (49) we will assume without loss of generality that $\kappa = -1, 0, 1$. Let us consider first the case $c = 0$ that presents the idea of the proof. The other two remaining cases ($\kappa = -1$ and $\kappa = 1$) we are going to treat (quickly) with the same idea. When $\kappa = 0$ the inequality (49) becomes

$$(50) \quad \frac{m}{t} v'(t) + \lambda_1 v(t) \leq 0, \quad t \in (0, r),$$

where $\lambda_1 := \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r))$. Let $\mu(t) := \exp\{-\frac{\lambda_1 t^2}{2m}\}$. The functions v and μ satisfy the following identities,

$$(51) \quad \begin{aligned} (t^{m-1} v'(t))' + \lambda_1 t^{m-1} v(t) &= 0, \\ (t^{m-1} \mu'(t))' + \lambda_1 t^{m-1} (1 - \frac{\lambda_1 t^2}{m^2}) \mu(t) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

In (51) we multiply the first identity by μ and the second by $-v$ adding them and integrating from 0 to t the resulting identity we obtain,

$$t^{m-1} v'(t) \mu(t) - t^{m-1} v(t) \mu'(t) = -\frac{\lambda_1^2}{m^2} \int_0^t \mu(t) v(t) < 0, \quad \forall t \in (0, r).$$

Then $\mu(t)v'(t) < \mu'(t)v(t)$ and this proves (50).

Assume that now that $\kappa = -1$. Inequality (49) becomes

$$(52) \quad m \frac{C_{-1}(t)}{S_{-1}(t)} v'(t) + \lambda_1 v(t) < 0.$$

Set $\mu(t) := C_{-1}(t)^{-\lambda_1/m}$. The functions v and μ satisfy the the following identities

$$(53) \quad \begin{aligned} (S_{-1}^{m-1} v')' + \lambda_1 S_{-1}^{m-1} v &= 0, \\ (S_{-1}^{m-1} \mu')' + \lambda_1 S_{-1}^{m-1} \left(\frac{m-1}{m} + \frac{1}{m C_{-1}^2} - \frac{\lambda_1}{m^2} \frac{S_{-1}^2}{C_{-1}^2} \right) \mu &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

In (53) we multiply the first identity by μ and the second by $-v$ adding them and integrating from 0 to t the resulting identity we obtain

$$S_{-1}^{m-1} (v' \mu - \mu' v)(t) + \int_0^t \lambda_1 S_{-1}^{m-1} \left[\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m C_{-1}^2} + \frac{\lambda_1}{m^2} \frac{S_{-1}^2}{C_{-1}^2} \right] \mu v = 0.$$

The term $S_{-1}^{m-1} \left[\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m C_{-1}^2} + \frac{\lambda_1}{m^2} \frac{S_{-1}^2}{C_{-1}^2} \right] \mu v$ is positive (one can easily check) therefore we have that $(v' \mu - \mu' v)(t) < 0$ for all $t \in (0, r)$. This proves (52).

For $\kappa = 1$ the inequality (49) becomes the following inequality

$$(54) \quad m \frac{C_1}{S_1} v'(t) + \lambda_1 v(t) < 0, \quad 0 < t < \pi/2.$$

Set $\mu(t) := C_1(t)^{-\lambda_1/m}$, $0 < t < \pi/2$. The functions v and μ satisfy the the following identities

$$(55) \quad \begin{aligned} (S_1^{m-1} v')' + \lambda_1 S_1^{m-1} v &= 0, \\ (S_1^{m-1} \mu')' - \lambda_1 S_1^{m-1} \left(\frac{m-1}{m} + \frac{1}{m C_1^2} + \frac{\lambda_1}{m^2} \frac{S_1^2}{C_1^2} \right) \mu &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

In (55) we multiply the first identity by μ and the second by $-v$ adding them and integrating from 0 to t the resulting identity we obtain

$$S_1^{m-1} (v' \mu - \mu' v) (t) + \int_0^t \lambda_1 S_1^{m-1} \left[2 - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m C_1^2} + \frac{\lambda_1}{m^2} \frac{S_1^2}{C_1^2} \right] \mu v = 0.$$

The term $S_1^{m-1} \left[2 - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m C_1^2} + \frac{\lambda_1}{m^2} \frac{S_1^2}{C_1^2} \right] \mu v$ is positive thus $(v' \mu - \mu' v)(t) < 0$ for all $t \in (0, r)$. This proves (54) and thus the fourth term in (47) is non-negative. If Ω is bounded and suppose that $\lambda^*(\Omega) = \lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m}(r))$. Then first we have that $\varphi(\partial\Omega) \subset \partial B_N(p, r)$ and second that the function $\psi = u \circ \varphi \in C^2(\Omega)$ by Proposition (2.21) is an eigenfunction of Ω and thus $\lambda^*(\Omega) = -\Delta\psi/\psi$. From (47) we have that

$$\left(\text{Hess}(t) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) - \frac{C_\kappa(t)}{S_\kappa(t)} \right) \frac{v'(t)}{v(t)} \sin^2 \beta(x) = 0,$$

$$\sum_{i=2}^m [\text{Hess}(t)(e_i, e_i) - \frac{C_\kappa(t)}{S_\kappa(t)}] \frac{v'(t)}{v(t)} = 0,$$

$$\frac{1}{v(t)} \left(\frac{C_c(t)}{S_c(t)} v'(t) - v''(t) \right) \sin^2 \beta(x) = 0,$$

for all t such that $\varphi(x) = \exp_p(t\xi) \in \Omega$. This implies $\sin^2 \beta(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \Omega$ and we have that $e_1(\varphi(x)) = \partial/\partial t$. Integrating the vector field $\partial/\partial t$ we have a minimal geodesic (in $N \cap \varphi(\Omega)$) joining $\varphi(x)$ to the center p . This imply that Ω is the geodesic ball in M centered at $\varphi^{-1}(p)$ with radius r i.e. $\Omega = B_M(\varphi^{-1}(p), r)$. Since ψ is an eigenfunction with the same eigenvalue $\lambda_1(B_{\mathbb{N}^m(c)}(r))$ we have that

$$(56) \quad \Delta_M v(t) = \Delta_{\mathbb{N}^m(c)} v(t), \quad t = \text{dist}_N(p, \varphi(q)), \forall q \in \Omega.$$

Rewriting this identity (56) in geodesic coordinates we have that

$$\frac{\sqrt{g(t, \xi)'}}{\sqrt{g(t, \xi)}} (t, \theta) v'(t) + v''(t) = (m-1) \frac{C_c(t)}{S_c(t)} v'(t) + v''(t).$$

This imply that by Bishop Theorem $\Omega = B_M(\varphi^{-1}(p))$ and $B_{\mathbb{N}^m(c)}(r)$ are isometric. \square

3. ON DISCRETE AND ESSENTIAL SPECTRUM OF MANIFOLDS

The above section was devoted to produce estimates for the bottom of $\sigma(M)$. In the next sections, we investigate criteria to ensure that $\sigma(M)$ is discrete (that is, a divergent sequence of eigenvalues, each one with finite multiplicity) or not. We begin with a brief overview of facts from spectral theory that will be used in the sequel.

Let $K \subset M$ be a compact set of the same dimension as M . The Laplace-Beltrami operator Δ of M acting on the space $C_0^\infty(M \setminus K)$ of smooth compactly supported functions of $M \setminus K$ has a self-adjoint extension, denoted by Δ' . The *Decomposition Principle* [53] says that $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) = \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M \setminus K)$. On the other hand,

$$0 \leq \lambda^*(M \setminus K) = \inf \sigma(M \setminus K) \leq \inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M \setminus K) = \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M),$$

thus $\mu = \sup\{\lambda^*(M \setminus K), K \subset M \text{ compact}\} \leq \inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M)$. We are going to show that $\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) \leq \mu$. To that we may suppose that $\mu < \infty$, otherwise there is nothing to prove. Let $K_1 \subset K_2 \subset \dots$ be a sequence of compact sets with $M = \cup_{i=1}^\infty K_i$. We have that

$$\lambda^*(M) \leq \lambda^*(M \setminus K_1) \leq \lambda^*(M \setminus K_2) \leq \dots \rightarrow \mu.$$

Given $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $f_1 \in C_0^\infty(M \setminus K_1)$ with $\|f_1\|_{L^2} = 1$ and

$$\int_M |\text{grad } f_1|^2 \leq \lambda^*(M \setminus K_1) + \varepsilon < \mu + \varepsilon.$$

This is $\langle (-\Delta - \mu - \varepsilon)f_1, f_1 \rangle_{L^2} < 0$. We can suppose that $\text{supp}(f_1) \subset (K_2 \setminus K_1)$. There exists $f_2 \in C_0^\infty(M \setminus K_2)$ with $\|f_2\|_{L^2} = 1$ and

$$\int_M |\text{grad } f_2|^2 \leq \lambda^*(M \setminus K_2) + \varepsilon < \mu + \varepsilon.$$

This is equivalent to $\langle (-\Delta - \mu - \varepsilon)f_2, f_2 \rangle_{L^2} < 0$. Since $\text{supp}(f_1) \cap \text{supp}(f_2) = \emptyset$ we have $\int_M f_1 f_2 = 0$. This way, we obtain an orthonormal sequence $\{f_k\} \subset C_0^\infty(M)$ such that $\langle (-\Delta - \mu - \varepsilon)f_k, f_k \rangle_{L^2} < 0$. By Lemma 3.2 below we have that $(-\infty, \mu] \cap \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) \neq \emptyset$ and $\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) \leq \mu$. This proves the following proposition, known as Persson's formula.

Proposition 3.1. [114] *The infimum of the essential spectrum is characterized by*

$$(57) \quad \inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) = \sup \{ \lambda^*(M \setminus K) : K \text{ compact subset of } M \}.$$

In particular, $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(M)$ is empty if and only if given any compact exhaustion $K_1 \subset K_2 \subset \dots \subset K_n \subset \dots$ of M , the limit $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^(M \setminus K_n)$ is infinite.*

Let H be a Hilbert space and $A: \mathcal{D} \subset H \rightarrow H$ be a densely defined self-adjoint operator. Given $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, we write $A \geq \lambda$ if $\langle Ax, x \rangle \geq \lambda \|x\|^2$ for all $x \in \mathcal{D}$. By the Spectral Theorem for (unbounded) self-adjoint operators, we have that $A \geq \lambda$ iff $\sigma(A) \subset [\lambda, +\infty)$. Let us write $A > -\infty$ if there exists $\lambda_* \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $A \geq \lambda_*$.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $A: \mathcal{D} \subset H \rightarrow H$ be a self-adjoint operator with $A > -\infty$, and let $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ be fixed. Assume that for all $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists an infinite dimensional subspace $G_\varepsilon \subset \mathcal{D}$ such that $\langle Ax, x \rangle < (\lambda + \varepsilon)\|x\|^2$ for all $x \in G_\varepsilon$. Then,*

$$\sigma_{\text{ess}}(A) \cap (-\infty, \lambda] \neq \emptyset.$$

This lemma is well known, see [52] but for sake of completeness we present here its proof. First we will show that $\sigma(A) \cap (-\infty, \lambda] = \sigma(A) \cap [\lambda_*, \lambda] \neq \emptyset$. Take $\varepsilon_k = 1/k$, $k \geq 1$. By our hypothesis there exists $x_k \neq 0$ such that $\langle Ax_k, x_k \rangle < (\lambda + 1/k)\|x_k\|^2$, and thus $\sigma(A) \cap [\lambda_*, \lambda + 1/k] \neq \emptyset$ for all $k \geq 1$. Since $\sigma(A)$ is closed, it follows $\sigma(A) \cap (-\infty, \lambda] \neq \emptyset$. We may suppose that $\sigma(A) \cap (-\infty, \lambda] \not\subset \sigma_{\text{ess}}(A)$, otherwise there is nothing to prove. Thus

$$(\sigma(A) \setminus \sigma_{\text{ess}}(A)) \cap (-\infty, \lambda] = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$$

is a finite set of eigenvalues of A of finite multiplicity. Denote by $H_i \subset \mathcal{D}$ the λ_i -eigenspace of A , $i = 1, \dots, n$, and set $X = \bigoplus_i H_i \subset \mathcal{D}$. This is clearly an invariant subspace of A . Since X has finite dimension, then $\mathcal{D} = X \oplus X_1$ where $X_1 = X^\perp \cap \mathcal{D}$ is also invariant by A . Denote by A_1 the restriction of A to the Hilbert space X_1 which is still self-adjoint. Clearly, $\sigma(A_1) = \sigma(A) \setminus \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$ and $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(A_1) = \sigma_{\text{ess}}(A)$. In particular, we have $\sigma(A_1) \cap (-\infty, \lambda] \subset \sigma_{\text{ess}}(A_1)$. Using the infinite dimensionality of the space G_ε , it is now easy to see that the assumptions of our lemma hold for the operator A_1 , and the first part of the proof applies to obtain $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(A) \cap (-\infty, \lambda] = \sigma_{\text{ess}}(A_1) \cap (-\infty, \lambda] \neq \emptyset$.

4. RIEMANNIAN SUBMERSIONS WITH DISCRETE SPECTRUM

Given manifolds M and N , a smooth surjective map $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ is a submersion if the differential $d\pi(q)$ has maximal rank for every $q \in M$. If $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ is a submersion, then for all $p \in N$ the inverse image $\mathcal{F}_p = \pi^{-1}(p)$ is a smooth embedded submanifold of M , that will be called the *fiber* at p . If M and N are Riemannian manifolds, then a submersion $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ is called a *Riemannian submersion* if for all $p \in N$ and all $q \in \mathcal{F}_p$,

the restriction of $d\pi(q)$ to the orthogonal subspace $T_q\mathcal{F}_p^\perp$ is an isometry onto T_pM , see [68, 109, 110].

An important class of examples are Riemannian homogeneous spaces G/K , where G is a Lie group endowed with a bi-invariant Riemannian metric and K is a closed subgroup of G , see [109] for details. The projection $G \rightarrow G/K$ is a Riemannian submersions with totally geodesic fibers, and with fibers diffeomorphic to K . Another class of examples can be described as the total space of Riemannian submersions with minimal fibers are the homogeneous Riemannian 3-manifolds with isometry group of dimension four, see [126]. This class includes the special linear group $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ endowed with a family of left invariant metrics indexed by κ and τ (curvature of the fibers and torsion), which is the total space of Riemannian submersions with base given by the hyperbolic spaces, and fibers diffeomorphic to \mathbb{S}^1 .

In this section, we consider Riemannian submersions $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ and we prove some spectral estimates relating the (essential) spectrum of M and N . When M (and thus also N) is compact, estimates on the eigenvalues of the Laplacian of M have been studied in [28], under the assumption that the mean curvature vector of the fibers is *basic*, i.e., π -related to some vector field on the basis. We will consider here the non compact case, assuming initially that the fibers are minimal. Given a Riemannian submersion $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ with compact minimal fibers, we prove that

$$\sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) = \emptyset \iff \sigma_{\text{ess}}(N) = \emptyset,$$

see Theorem 4.1. This result coincides with Baider's result, see [8], when $M = X \times Y$ is a product manifold, Y is compact, $N = X$ and $\pi: X \times Y \rightarrow X$ is the projection on the first factor. Our main result is the following theorem.

Theorem 4.1 (Bessa-Montenegro-Piccione-[25]). *Let $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ be a Riemannian submersion with compact minimal fibers. Then*

- i. $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(N) \subset \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M)$, $\sigma_p(N) \subset \sigma_p(M)$, thus $\sigma(N) \subset \sigma(M)$.
- ii. $\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(N) = \inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M)$. Therefore, M is discrete if and only if N is discrete.

Remark 4.2. *For the inequality $\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) \leq \inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(N)$ we need only the compactness of the fibers with uniformly bounded volume, meaning that $0 < c^2 \leq \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \leq C^2$ for all $p \in N$, see Lemma 4.8. The example of [8] shows that the assumption of minimality of the fibers is necessary in Theorem 4.1. In fact, one has examples of Riemannian submersions having compact fibers with discrete base and non discrete total space, or with discrete total space but not discrete base, see Example 2.7.*

4.1. Preliminaries. Given manifolds M and N , a smooth surjective map $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ is a submersion if the differential $d\pi(q)$ has maximal rank for every $q \in M$. If $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ is a submersion, then for all $p \in N$ the inverse image $\mathcal{F}_p = \pi^{-1}(p)$ is a smooth embedded submanifold of M , that will be called the *fiber* at p . If M and N are Riemannian manifolds, then a submersion $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ is called a *Riemannian submersion* if for all $p \in N$ and all $q \in \mathcal{F}_p$, the restriction of $d\pi(q)$ to the orthogonal subspace $T_q\mathcal{F}_p^\perp$ is an isometry onto T_pM . Given $p \in N$ and $q \in \mathcal{F}_p$, a tangent vector $\xi \in T_qM$ is said to be *vertical* if it is tangent to \mathcal{F}_p , and it is *horizontal* if it belongs to the orthogonal space $(T_q\mathcal{F}_p)^\perp$. Let $\mathcal{D} = (T\mathcal{F})^\perp \subset TM$ denote the smooth rank k distribution on M consisting of horizontal vectors. The orthogonal distribution \mathcal{D}^\perp is clearly integrable, the fibers of the submersion being its maximal integral leaves. Given $\xi \in TM$, its horizontal and vertical components are denoted respectively by ξ^h and ξ^v . The second fundamental form of the fibers is a symmetric tensor $\mathcal{S}^\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{D}^\perp \times \mathcal{D}^\perp \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, defined by

$$\mathcal{S}^\mathcal{F}(v, w) = (\nabla_v^M W)^h,$$

where W is a vertical extension of w and ∇^M is the Levi-Civita connection of M . In this chapter only we will denote the gradient of a function u by $\text{grad } u$ instead ∇u to not confuse with the Levi-Civita connection.

For any given vector field $X \in \mathfrak{X}(N)$, there exists a unique horizontal $\tilde{X} \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ which is π -related to X , this is, for any $p \in N$ and $q \in \mathcal{F}_p$, then $d\pi_q(\tilde{X}_q) = X_p$, called *horizontal lifting* of X . A horizontal vector field $\tilde{X} \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ is called *basic* if it is π -related to some vector field $X \in \mathfrak{X}(N)$.

If \tilde{X} and \tilde{Y} are basic vector fields, then these observations follows easily.

- (a) $g^M(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) = g^N(X, Y) \circ \pi$.
- (b) $[\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}]^h$ is basic and it is π -related to $[X, Y]$.
- (c) $(\nabla_{\tilde{X}}^M \tilde{Y})^h$ is basic and it is π -related to $\nabla_X^N Y$,

where ∇^N is the Levi-Civita connection of g^N .

Let us now consider the geometry of the fibers. First, we observe that the fibers are totally geodesic submanifolds of M exactly when $\mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{F}} = 0$. The *mean curvature* vector of the fiber is the horizontal vector field H^3 defined by

$$(58) \quad H(q) = - \sum_{i=1}^k \mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{F}}(q)(e_i, e_i) = - \sum_{i=1}^k (\nabla_{e_i}^M e_i)^h,$$

where $(e_i)_{i=1}^k$ is a local orthonormal frame for the fiber through q . Observe that H is not basic in general. For instance, when $n = 1$, i.e., when the fibers are hypersurfaces of M , then H is basic if and only if all the fibers have constant mean curvature. The fibers are *minimal* submanifolds of M when $H \equiv 0$.

Besides the natural operations of lifting a vector or vector fields in N to horizontal vectors and basic vector fields one has that functions on N can be lifted to functions on M that are constant along the fibers. Such operations preserves the regularity of the lifted objects. One can also (locally) lift curves in the base $\gamma : [a, b] \rightarrow N$ to horizontal curves $\tilde{\gamma} : [a, c] \rightarrow M$ with the same regularity as γ with arbitrary initial condition on the fiber $\mathcal{F}_{\gamma(a)}$. We will need formulas relating the derivatives of π -related objects in M and N . Let us start with divergence of vector fields.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $\tilde{X} \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ be a basic vector field, π -related to $X \in \mathfrak{X}(N)$. The following relation holds between the divergence of \tilde{X} and X at $p \in N$ and $q \in \mathcal{F}_p$.*

$$(59) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{div}^M(\tilde{X})_q &= \text{div}^N(X)_p + g^M(\tilde{X}_q, H_q) \\ &= \text{div}^N(X)_p + g^N(d\pi_q(\tilde{X}_q), d\pi_q(H_q)). \end{aligned}$$

In particular, if the fibers are minimal, then $\text{div}^M(\tilde{X}) = \text{div}^N(X)$.

Formula (59) is obtained by a direct computation of the left-hand side, using a local orthonormal frame $e_1, \dots, e_k, e_{k+1}, \dots, e_{k+n}$ of TM , where e_1, \dots, e_k are basic fields. The equality follows using equalities (a) and (c) in Subsection 4.1, and formula (58) for the mean curvature.

Given a smooth function $f : N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, denote by $\tilde{f} = f \circ \pi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ its *lifting* to M . It is easy to see that the gradient $\text{grad}^M \tilde{f}$ of \tilde{f} is the horizontal lifting of the gradient $\text{grad}^N f$. If we denote with a tilde \tilde{X} the horizontal lifting of a vector field $X \in \mathfrak{X}(N)$, then the previous statement can be written as

$$(60) \quad \text{grad}^M \tilde{f} = \widetilde{\text{grad}^N f}.$$

³Sometimes the mean curvature vector is defined as $H(q) = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{F}}(q)(e_i, e_i)$

Now, given a function $u: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, one can define a function $u_{\text{av}}: N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by averaging u on each fiber

$$u_{\text{av}}(p) = \frac{1}{\text{vol } \mathcal{F}_p} \cdot \int_{\mathcal{F}_p} u \, d\mathcal{F}_p,$$

where $d\mathcal{F}_p$ is the volume element of the fiber \mathcal{F}_p relative to the induced metric. We are assuming that this integral is finite. As to the gradient of the averaged function u_{av} , we have the following lemma.

Lemma 4.4. *Let $p \in N$ and $v \in T_p N$ and denote by V the smooth normal vector field along \mathcal{F}_p defined by the property $d\pi_q(V_q) = v$ for all $q \in \mathcal{F}_p$. Then, for any smooth function $u: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$*

$$(61) \quad g^N(\text{grad}^N u_{\text{av}}(p), v) = \int_{\mathcal{F}_p} \left[g^M(\text{grad}^M u, V) + u \cdot g^M(H, V) \right] d\mathcal{F}_q.$$

A standard calculation as in the first variation formula for the volume functional of the fibers. Notice that when $u \equiv 1$, then $u_{\text{av}} \equiv 1$ and (61) reproduces the first variation formula for the volume.

Observe that, in (61), the gradient $\text{grad}^M f$ need not be basic or even horizontal⁴. An averaging procedure is available also to produce vector fields X_{av} on the base out of vector fields X defined in the total space. If $X \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$, let $X_{\text{av}} \in \mathfrak{X}(N)$ be defined by

$$(X_{\text{av}})_p = \int_{\mathcal{F}_p} d\pi_q(X_q) \, d\mathcal{F}_p(q).$$

Observe that the integrand above is a function on \mathcal{F}_p taking values in the fixed vector space $T_p N$. If $X \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ is a basic vector field, π -related to the vector field $X_* \in \mathfrak{X}(N)$, then $(X_{\text{av}})_p = \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \cdot (X_*)_p$, where vol denotes the volume. Using the notion of averaged field, equality (61) can be rewritten as

$$\text{grad}^N(f_{\text{av}}) = (\text{grad}^M f + f \cdot H)_{\text{av}}.$$

Remark 4.5. *From the above formula it follows easily that the averaged mean curvature vector field H_{av} vanishes at the point $p \in N$ if and only if p is a critical point of the function $z \mapsto \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_z)$ in N . This happens, in particular, when the leaf \mathcal{F}_p is minimal. When all the fibers are minimal, or more generally when the averaged mean curvature vector field H_{av} vanishes identically, then the volume of the fibers is constant.*

Corollary 4.6. *Let $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ be a Riemannian submersion with compact minimal fibers \mathcal{F} . Let $h \in L^2(N)$. If $f \in C_0^\infty(M)$ such that $f_{\text{av}} = 0$ for all $q \in N$, then*

$$(62) \quad \int_M \tilde{h} \Delta^M f \, dM = 0.$$

Suppose first that h is smooth. By the Divergence Theorem, Fubini's Theorem for Riemannian submersions and 61 we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_M \tilde{h} \Delta^M f \, dM &= - \int_M g^M(\text{grad}^M \tilde{h}, \text{grad}^M f) \, dM \\ &= - \int_N \int_{\mathcal{F}_q} g^M(\text{grad}^M \tilde{h}, \text{grad}^M f) \, d\mathcal{F}_q \, dN \\ &= - \int_N g^N(\text{grad}^N h, \text{grad}^N f_{\text{av}}) \, dN \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

⁴In fact, a gradient is basic if and only if it is horizontal.

If $h \in L^2(N)$ there exists a sequence of smooth functions $h_k \in C^\infty(N)$ converging to h with respect to the L^2 -norm. On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| \int_M \tilde{h} \Delta^M f \, dM \right| &= \left| \int_M (\tilde{h}_k - \tilde{h}) \Delta^M f \, dM \right| \\
&\leq \int_M |\tilde{h}_k - \tilde{h}| |\Delta^M f| \, dM \\
&\leq \left(\int_M |\tilde{h}_k - \tilde{h}|^2 \, dM \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left(\int_M |\Delta^M f|^2 \, dM \right)^{1/2} \\
&= \|\Delta^M f\|_{L^2(M)} \cdot \left(\int_N \int_{\mathcal{F}_q} |h_k - h|^2 \, d\mathcal{F}_q \, dM \right)^{1/2} \\
&= \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_q)^{1/2} \cdot \|\Delta^M f\|_{L^2(M)} \cdot \|h_k - h\|_{L^2(N)}.
\end{aligned}$$

Since $h_k \rightarrow h$ in $L^2(N)$ then 62 holds. Observe that we used that the volume of the minimal fibers is constant, see Remark 4.5.

Let $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ be a Riemannian submersion. The Laplace-Beltrami operator Δ^N in N of a smooth function $f: N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and the Laplace-Beltrami operator Δ^M in M of its extension $\tilde{f} = f \circ \pi$ are related by the following formula.

Lemma 4.7. *Let $f: N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth function and set $\tilde{f} = f \circ \pi$. Then, for all $p \in N$ and all $q \in \mathcal{F}_p$:*

$$\begin{aligned}
(\Delta^M \tilde{f})_q &= (\Delta^N f)_p + g^M((\text{grad}^M \tilde{f})_q, H_q) \\
(63) \quad &= (\Delta^N f)_p + g^N((\text{grad}^N f)_p, d\pi_q(H_q)).
\end{aligned}$$

The proof follows easily from (59) applied to the vector fields $X = \text{grad}^M \tilde{f}$ and to $X_* = \text{grad}^N f$, using (60).

4.2. Fundamental tone of a Riemannian submersion. Let M and N be connected Riemannian manifolds and $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ be a Riemannian submersion. Denote by Δ^M and Δ^N the Laplacian operator on functions of (M, g^M) and of (N, g^N) respectively. We want to compare the fundamental tones of open subsets $\Omega \subset N$ with the fundamental tones of its lifting $\tilde{\Omega} = \pi^{-1}(\Omega)$.

Lemma 4.8. *Assume that the fibers of $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ are compact. Let Ω be an open subset of N , and denote by $\tilde{\Omega}$ the open subset of M given by the inverse image $\pi^{-1}(\Omega)$. Then*

$$(64) \quad \left[\inf_{p \in \tilde{\Omega}} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \right] \cdot \lambda^*(\tilde{\Omega}) \leq \left[\sup_{p \in \tilde{\Omega}} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \right] \cdot \lambda^*(\Omega).$$

In particular, if the fibers are minimal, then

$$(65) \quad \lambda^*(\tilde{\Omega}) \leq \lambda^*(\Omega).$$

Moreover, if $\inf_{p \in \tilde{\Omega}} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) > 0$ and $\sup_{p \in \tilde{\Omega}} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) < \infty$ then

$$(66) \quad \inf_{p \in \tilde{\Omega}} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \cdot \inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) \leq \sup_{p \in \tilde{\Omega}} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \cdot \inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(N).$$

Proof. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and choose $f_\varepsilon \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ such that

$$(67) \quad \int_\Omega |\text{grad}^N f_\varepsilon|^2 < (\lambda^*(\Omega) + \varepsilon) \int_\Omega f_\varepsilon^2.$$

Consider the function $\tilde{f}_\varepsilon = f_\varepsilon \circ \pi$. By the assumption that the fibers of π are compact, \tilde{f}_ε has compact support in M . Using Fubini's Theorem for submersions we have

$$(68) \quad \int_{\tilde{\Omega}} |\tilde{f}_\varepsilon|^2 dM = \int_{\Omega} \left(\int_{\mathcal{F}_p} |\tilde{f}_\varepsilon|^2 d\mathcal{F}_p \right) dN = \int_{\Omega} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \cdot |f_\varepsilon|^2 dN.$$

Thus

$$(69) \quad \int_{\tilde{\Omega}} |\tilde{f}_\varepsilon|^2 dM \geq \inf_{p \in \Omega} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \cdot \int_{\Omega} |f_\varepsilon|^2 dN.$$

Similarly, using (60), we have

$$(70) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{\tilde{\Omega}} |\text{grad}^M \tilde{f}_\varepsilon|^2 &= \int_{\tilde{\Omega}} |\widetilde{\text{grad}^N f_\varepsilon}|^2 \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \left(\int_{\mathcal{F}_p} |\widetilde{\text{grad}^N f_\varepsilon}|^2 d\mathcal{F}_p \right) dN \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \cdot |\text{grad}^N f_\varepsilon|^2, \end{aligned}$$

thus

$$(71) \quad \int_{\tilde{\Omega}} |\text{grad}^M \tilde{f}_\varepsilon|^2 \leq \sup_{p \in \Omega} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \cdot \int_{\Omega} |\text{grad}^N f_\varepsilon|^2.$$

Using (67), (69) and (71), we then obtain

$$(72) \quad \begin{aligned} \inf_{p \in \Omega} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \cdot \lambda^*(\tilde{\Omega}) &\leq \inf_{p \in \Omega} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \cdot \frac{\int_{\tilde{\Omega}} |\text{grad}^M \tilde{f}_\varepsilon|^2}{\int_{\tilde{\Omega}} |\tilde{f}_\varepsilon|^2} \\ &\leq \sup_{p \in \Omega} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \cdot \frac{\int_{\Omega} |\text{grad}^N f_\varepsilon|^2}{\int_{\Omega} |f_\varepsilon|^2} \\ &< \sup_{p \in \Omega} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \cdot [\lambda^*(\Omega) + \varepsilon]. \end{aligned}$$

This proves (64). If all the fibers are minimal (or more generally if the averaged mean curvature vector field H_{av} vanishes identically on N , see Remark 4.5), then the volume of the fibers is constant, and inequality (65) follows from (64). To prove the inequality (66) we pick a compact subset $K \subset M$ and set $K_0 = \pi(K)$ and let $\tilde{K} = \pi^{-1}(K_0)$. The set \tilde{K} is compact by the assumption that the fibers of π are compact. Let $\Omega = N \setminus K_0$ and $\tilde{\Omega} = \pi^{-1}(\Omega) = M \setminus \tilde{K}$. Clearly, $\tilde{\Omega} \subset M \setminus K$ and thus $\lambda^*(\tilde{\Omega}) \geq \lambda^*(M \setminus K)$. Hence, using (64) we get

$$\lambda^*(M \setminus K) \leq \lambda^*(\tilde{\Omega}) \leq \frac{\sup_{p \in \Omega} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p)}{\inf_{p \in \Omega} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p)} \lambda^*(\Omega) \leq \frac{\sup_{p \in \Omega} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p)}{\inf_{p \in \Omega} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p)} \inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(N).$$

Taking the supremum over all compact subset $K \subset M$ in the left-hand side, we obtain the desired inequality. \square

Now we will consider the case that the fibers of the submersion $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ are compact and minimal.

Lemma 4.9. *Let $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ be a Riemannian submersion with compact and minimal fibers \mathcal{F} . Then for every open subset $\Omega \subset N$, denoting by $\tilde{\Omega}$ the inverse image $\pi^{-1}(\Omega)$, one has that*

$$(73) \quad \lambda^*(\tilde{\Omega}) = \lambda^*(\Omega).$$

Proof. In view of (65), it suffices to show the inequality $\lambda^*(\tilde{\Omega}) \geq \lambda^*(\Omega)$. To this aim, we will use the estimate in (25). We observe initially that it suffices to prove the inequality when Ω is bounded. Namely, the general case follows from $\lambda^*(\Omega) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^*(\Omega_n)$, by considering an exhaustion of Ω by a sequence of bounded open subsets Ω_n . Note that Ω is bounded if and only if $\tilde{\Omega}$ is bounded, by the compactness of the fibers. Let f be the first eigenfunction of the problem $\Delta^N u + \lambda u = 0$ in Ω with Dirichlet boundary conditions, that can be assumed to be positive in Ω .

Set $X = -\text{grad}^N(\log f)$, so that $\text{div}^N(X) - |X|^2 = \lambda_1(\Omega)$ is constant in Ω . If \tilde{X} is the horizontal lifting of X , then clearly $|\tilde{X}_q| = |X_{\pi(q)}|$ for all $q \in \tilde{\Omega}$. Moreover, by Lemma 4.3, since $H = 0$, $\text{div}^M(\tilde{X})_q = \text{div}^N(X)_{\pi(q)}$. Using (25), we then obtain:

$$\lambda^*(\tilde{\Omega}) \geq \inf_{\tilde{\Omega}} [\text{div}^M(\tilde{X}) - |\tilde{X}|^2] = \inf_{\Omega} [\text{div}^N(X) - |X|^2] = \lambda^*(\Omega).$$

This proves Lemma (4.9). □

Corollary 4.10. *Under the assumptions of Lemma 4.9 we have that $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) = \emptyset$ if and only if $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(N) = \emptyset$. In particular, if M is a finite covering of N , then $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(N) \neq \emptyset$.*

4.3. Proof of Theorem 4.1. The item ii. of Theorem 4.1 follows from Lemma 4.9. For if we take a sequence of compact sets $K_1 \subset K_2 \subset \dots$ with $N = \cup_{i=1}^{\infty} K_i$. Likewise we have $M = \cup_{i=1}^{\infty} \tilde{K}_i$, where $\tilde{K}_i = \pi^{-1}(K_i)$. By the proof of (3.1) we have that $\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(N) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^*(N \setminus K_i)$ and $\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^*(M \setminus \tilde{K}_i)$. However, $\lambda^*(N \setminus K_i) = \lambda^*(M \setminus \tilde{K}_i)$, by Lemma (4.9). Before we prove item i. we need the following lemma.

Lemma 4.11. *Let $\pi: M \rightarrow N$ be a Riemannian submersion with compact minimal fibers \mathcal{F} . If $f \in L^2(N)$ and $\Delta^N f \in L^2(N)$ then $\tilde{f} \in L^2(M)$ and $\Delta^M \tilde{f} = \widetilde{\Delta^N f} \in L^2(M)$. In other words, if $f \in \text{Dom}(\Delta^N)$ then $\tilde{f} \in \text{Dom}(\Delta^M)$.*

Proof. Let $\tilde{f} = f \circ \pi$ be the lifting of f . By Fubini's Theorem we have

$$\int_M \tilde{f}^2 dM = \int_N \left(\int_{\mathcal{F}_p} f^2 d\mathcal{F}_p \right) dN = \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \int_N f^2 dN < \infty.$$

This shows that $\tilde{f} \in L^2(M)$. To show that $\Delta^M \tilde{f} \in L^2(M)$ we have to show that $\Delta^M \tilde{f} = \widetilde{\Delta^N f}$. Every $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(M)$ can be decomposed as $\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$ where φ_1 is constant along the fibers \mathcal{F} and $(\varphi_2)_{\text{av}} = 0$, see [28]. Moreover, φ_1 and φ_2 have compact support. Observe that we can define $\psi: N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $\psi(\pi(p)) = \varphi_1(p)$ so that $\varphi_1 = \tilde{\psi}$. By Lemma 4.7 we have that $\Delta^M \varphi_1(p) = \Delta^N \psi(\pi(p))$ for every $p \in M$. By Corollary 4.6 $\int_M \tilde{f} \Delta^M \varphi_2 dM = 0$,

therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_M \tilde{f} \Delta^M \varphi dM &= \int_M \tilde{f} \Delta^M \varphi_1 dM \\
&= \int_N \left(\int_{\mathcal{F}_p} f \Delta^M \varphi_1 d\mathcal{F}_p \right) dN \\
&= \int_N \left(f \Delta^N \psi \int_{\mathcal{F}_p} d\mathcal{F}_p \right) dN \\
&= \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \int_N f \Delta^N \psi dN \\
&= \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_p) \int_N \psi \Delta^N f dN \\
&= \int_N \left(\int_{\mathcal{F}_p} \psi \Delta^N f d\mathcal{F}_p \right) dN \\
&= \int_M \widetilde{\psi \Delta^N f} dM \\
&= \int_M \varphi_1 \widetilde{\Delta^N f} dM \\
&= \int_M \varphi \widetilde{\Delta^N f} dM
\end{aligned}$$

To show that $\sigma_p(N) \subset \sigma_p(M)$ we take $\lambda \in \sigma_p(N)$ and $f \in L^2(N)$ with $-\Delta^N f = \lambda f$ in distributional sense. This implies that $-\widetilde{\Delta^N f} = \lambda \tilde{f}$. By Lemma 4.11, $-\Delta^M \tilde{f} = \lambda \tilde{f}$ showing that $\lambda \in \sigma_p(M)$. To show that $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(N) \subset \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M)$ we take $\mu \in \sigma_{\text{ess}}(N)$. Then, there exists an orthonormal sequence of functions $f_k \in \text{Dom}(\Delta^N)$ such that $\| -\Delta^N f_k - \mu f_k \|_{L^2(N)} \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. By Lemma 4.11, we have that $\tilde{f}_k \in \text{Dom}(\Delta^M)$. Now

$$\begin{aligned}
\| -\Delta^M \tilde{f}_k - \mu \tilde{f}_k \|_{L^2(M)}^2 &= \int_M | -\Delta^M \tilde{f}_k - \mu \tilde{f}_k |^2 dM \\
&= \int_N \int_{\mathcal{F}_q} | -\Delta^N f_k - \mu f_k |^2 d\mathcal{F}_q dN \\
&= \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_q) \int_N | -\Delta^N f_k - \mu f_k |^2 dN \\
&= \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_q) \| -\Delta^N f_k - \mu f_k \|_{L^2(N)}^2 \rightarrow 0.
\end{aligned}$$

This shows that $\mu \in \sigma_{\text{ess}}(M)$, the proof of Theorem 4.1 is concluded. \square

Corollary 4.12. *Let G be a Lie group endowed with a bi-invariant metric. Then, $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(G)$ is empty if and only if for some (hence for any) compact subgroup $K \subset G$, the Riemannian homogeneous space G/K has empty essential spectrum.*

Apply Theorem 4.1 to the Riemannian submersion $G \mapsto G/K$, which has minimal and compact fibers.

Other interesting examples of applications of Theorem 4.1 arise from non compact Lie groups. Consider the 2×2 special linear group $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$. There exists a 2-parameter family of left-invariant Riemannian metrics $g_{\kappa, \tau}$, with $\kappa < 0$ and $\tau \neq 0$, for which $(\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}), g_{\kappa, \tau}) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_{\kappa}^2$ is a Riemannian submersion with geodesic fibers diffeomorphic to the circle \mathbb{S}^1 . An explicit description of these metrics can be found, for instance, in [134]. Endowed with these metrics, $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ is one of the eight homogeneous Riemannian 3-geometries, as classified in [126], and its isometry group has dimension 4.

Proposition 4.13. *For all $\kappa < 0$ and $\tau \neq 0$,*

$$\sigma(\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}), g_{\kappa, \tau}) = \sigma_{\mathrm{ess}}(\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}), g_{\kappa, \tau}) = \left[-\frac{\kappa}{4}, +\infty\right).$$

It is known that the spectrum $\sigma(\mathbb{H}_{\kappa}) = \sigma_{\mathrm{ess}}(\mathbb{H}_{\kappa}) = \left[-\frac{\kappa}{4}, +\infty\right)$, see [52]. By Lemma 4.9

$$\lambda^*(\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}), g_{\kappa, \tau}) = \lambda^*(\mathbb{H}_{\kappa}) = -\frac{\kappa}{4},$$

hence $\sigma(\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}), g_{\kappa, \tau}) \subset \left[-\frac{\kappa}{4}, +\infty\right)$. On the other hand, by Theorem 4.1

$$\left[-\frac{\kappa}{4}, +\infty\right) = \sigma_{\mathrm{ess}}(\mathbb{H}_{\kappa}) \subset \sigma_{\mathrm{ess}}(\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}), g_{\kappa, \tau}).$$

This proves the proposition.

5. CALABI-YAU CONJECTURES AND DISCRETE SPECTRUM

A particularly interesting problem in Riemannian Geometry is the spectrum related part of the *Calabi-Yau conjectures on minimal hypersurfaces*. The Calabi-Yau conjectures have their origin in two problems proposed by E. Calabi in the 1960's, about the non-existence of complete minimal hypersurfaces of \mathbb{R}^n subjected to certain extrinsic bounds ([30], see also [44, p. 212]).

- Calabi proposed the first conjecture as an exercise. He wrote: “*Prove that any complete minimal hypersurface in \mathbb{R}^n must be unbounded.*”
- The second problem, on the other hand, was proposed almost as an unlikely conjecture. He wrote “*A more ambitious conjecture is: a complete minimal hypersurface in \mathbb{R}^n has an unbounded projection in every $(n-2)$ -dimensional flat subspace.*”

It is known by the work of L. Jorge-F. Xavier [84] and N. Nadirashvili [107] that both conjectures turned out to be false. More precisely, Jorge-Xavier constructed a non-flat, complete minimal surface lying between two parallel planes in \mathbb{R}^3 , showing that the second conjecture was false in general, whereas N. Nadirashvili constructed a bounded, complete minimal immersion of the unit disk \mathbb{D} into \mathbb{R}^3 , contradicting the statement of the first conjecture. In his Millennium Lectures [138], [139], S. T. Yau, revisiting the E. Calabi conjectures on the existence of bounded minimal surfaces, [30], [44], in the light of Jorge-Xavier and Nadirashvili's counter-examples, [84], [107] proposed a new set of questions about bounded minimal surfaces of \mathbb{R}^3 . Among the new questions one regards the spectrum of bounded minimal surfaces, and among them he asked whether the spectrum of bounded minimal surfaces of \mathbb{R}^3 was discrete. Yau's questions motivated the construction of a large number of exotic examples of minimal surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3 that followed from Jorge-Xavier and Nadirashvili's methods, see [2], [3], [4], [63], [92], [93], [99], [100], [101], [102], [132].

In this section we shed light on the essential spectrum of bounded submanifolds, in particular, the spectrum of many examples constructed after the Calabi-Yau conjectures. The new fact we found is that the size of the limit sets of bounded immersions plays an important role in the existence of elements in their essential spectrum. Recall that the limit set of an isometric immersion $\varphi: M \rightarrow \Omega \subset N$ is the set

$$\lim \varphi := \{y \in \overline{\Omega}; \exists \{x_n\} \subseteq M \text{ divergent in } M, \text{ s.t. } \varphi(x_n) \rightarrow y \text{ in } N\},$$

and that φ is proper in Ω if and only if $\lim \varphi \subset \partial\Omega$. We briefly recall the main sets of examples that our main result applies.

- (i.) For each convex domain $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$, not necessarily bounded or smooth, Martin and Morales constructed a complete minimal disk $\varphi: \mathbb{D} \hookrightarrow \Omega$ properly immersed into Ω , see [99].

- (ii.) M. Tokuomaru [132], constructed a complete minimal annulus $\varphi: A \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ properly immersed into the unit ball of $B_{\mathbb{R}^3}(1) \subset \mathbb{R}^3$.
- (iii.) Martin and Morales [100], improved the results of [99], showing that, if Ω is a bounded, strictly convex domain of \mathbb{R}^3 , with $\partial\Omega$ of class $C^{2,\alpha}$, then there exists a complete, minimal disk properly immersed into Ω whose limit set is closed to a prescribed Jordan curve⁵ on $\partial\Omega$.
- (iv.) A. Alarcon, L. Ferrer and F. Martin [3, Thm B.], extended the results of [99] and [132]. They showed that for any convex domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, not necessarily bounded or smooth, there exists a proper minimal immersion $\varphi: M \rightarrow \Omega$ of a complete non-compact surface M with arbitrary finite topology into Ω .
- (v.) Ferrer, Martin and Meeks [63], improved the main results of [100], proving that given a bounded smooth domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ and given any open surface M , there exists a complete, proper, minimal immersion $\varphi: M \rightarrow \Omega$ with the property that the limit sets of different ends are disjoint, compact, connected subsets of $\partial\Omega$. It should be remarked that the Ferrer-Martin-Meeks' surfaces [63] immersed into a bounded smooth domain Ω can have either finite or infinite topology. They can have uncountably many ends and be either orientable or non-orientable. Moreover, the convexity of Ω is not a necessary hypothesis, although they need its smoothness. In fact, one can not drop the convexity and the smoothness of Ω altogether, see [98] for a counter-example. They also prove that for every convex open set Ω and every non-compact, orientable surface M , there exists a complete, proper minimal immersion $\varphi: M \rightarrow \Omega$ such that $\lim \varphi \equiv \partial\Omega$, see [63, Prop.1].
- (vi.) F. Martin and N. Nadirashvili [102], constructed complete minimal immersions $\varphi: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ of the disk $\mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{C}$, admitting continuous extensions $\bar{\varphi}: \bar{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ such that $\bar{\varphi}|_{\partial\mathbb{D}}: \partial\mathbb{D} = \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \bar{\varphi}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ is an homeomorphism and $\bar{\varphi}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ is a non-rectifiable Jordan curve of Hausdorff dimension $\dim_{\mathcal{H}}(\bar{\varphi}(\mathbb{S}^1)) = 1$. They also showed that the set of Jordan curves $\bar{\varphi}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ constructed via this procedure is dense in the space of Jordan curves of \mathbb{R}^3 with respect to the Hausdorff metric.
- (vii.) Alarcon proved in [2] that for any arbitrary finite topological type there exists a compact Riemann surface \mathcal{M} , an open domain $M \subset \mathcal{M}$ with this topological type and a conformal complete minimal immersion $\varphi: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ that admits an extension to a continuous map $\bar{\varphi}: \bar{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ such that $\bar{\varphi}|_{\partial M}$ is an embedding and the Hausdorff dimension of $\bar{\varphi}(\partial M)$ is 1.

We will address S. T. Yau's question whether the spectrum of bounded minimal surfaces of \mathbb{R}^3 is discrete or not. Bessa-Jorge-Montenegro in [19] gave a first answer to this question, that applies to some of the examples quoted above.

Theorem 5.1 (Bessa-Jorge-Montenegro [19]). *Let $\varphi: M \hookrightarrow B_N(r)$ be a complete m -submanifold properly immersed into a geodesic ball of a Riemannian n -manifold N , with center at p and radius r . Let $b = \sup K_N^{\text{rad}}$, where K_N^{rad} are the radial sectional curvatures along the geodesics issuing from p . Assume that $r < \min\{\text{inj}_N(p), \pi/2\sqrt{b}\}$, where $\pi/2\sqrt{b} = +\infty$ if $b \leq 0$. If the norm of the mean curvature vector H satisfies,*

$$\sup_M |H| < m \cdot C_b(r),$$

then M has discrete spectrum.

Here

$$(74) \quad C_b(t) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{b} \cot(\sqrt{b}t), & \text{if } b > 0, \\ 1/t, & \text{if } b = 0, \\ \sqrt{-b} \coth(\sqrt{-b}t), & \text{if } b < 0. \end{cases}$$

⁵A continuous embedding $\gamma: \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$.

Theorem 5.1 is consequence of a simpler general result.

Theorem 5.2 (Bessa-Jorge-Montenegro). *If $f: M \rightarrow [0, \Lambda^2)$ is a proper, C^2 -smooth function satisfying*

$$(75) \quad \liminf_{\rho(x) \rightarrow \infty} \Delta f \geq c > 0,$$

then $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) = \emptyset$. Here $\rho(x) = \text{dist}_M(x, o)$, $o \in M$.

Proof. First, recall that $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) = \emptyset \Leftrightarrow \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^*(M \setminus K_i) = \infty$ for any exhaustion sequence of M by compact sets $K_1 \subset K_2 \subset \dots \subset K_i \subset \dots$, see Proposition 3.1. Since f is proper the sets $\{K_i = f^{-1}([0, \sup f - 1/i])\}$ form an exhaustion sequence of compact subsets of M . We need to estimate $\lambda^*(M \setminus K_i)$ from below. Let $g: M \rightarrow [0, \sup f]$ be a smooth function defined by $g(x) = \sup f - f(x) \geq 0$. By the generalized Barta's Theorem 2.23 we have that

$$\lambda^*(M \setminus K_i) \geq \inf_{M \setminus K_i} -\frac{\Delta g}{g} = \inf_{M \setminus K_i} \frac{\Delta f}{\sup f - f} \geq \frac{c}{1/i} = i \cdot c$$

Thus $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^*(M \setminus K_i) = \infty$. □

Proof of Theorem 5.1. It suffices to produce a proper, bounded above, non-negative, smooth function $f: M \rightarrow [0, \Lambda^2)$ satisfying $\liminf_{\rho(x) \rightarrow \infty} \Delta f \geq c > 0$. Let $\varphi: M \rightarrow B_N(r)$ be a proper isometric immersion of a complete Riemannian m -manifold into a normal geodesic ball of radius $r < \min\{\text{inj}(p), \pi/2\sqrt{b}\}$ of a Riemannian manifold N , where p is the center of the $B_N(r)$ and $b = \sup_{B_N(r)} K^{\text{rad}}$, assuming that $\pi/2\sqrt{b} = \infty$ if $b \leq 0$. By the hessian comparison theorem [69] we have that for $\rho_N(x) = \text{dist}_N(p, x)$

$$\text{Hess}_N \rho_N(x)(X, X) \geq C_b(\rho_N(x)) \{ |X|^2 - \langle X, \nabla \rho \rangle^2 \}.$$

Define a function $v: B_N(r) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $v(y) = \phi_b(\rho(y))$, where $\phi_b: [0, r] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$(76) \quad \phi_b(t) = \begin{cases} [1 - \cos(\sqrt{b}t)]/b, & \text{if } b > 0, \ t < \pi/2\sqrt{b}, \\ t^2/2, & \text{if } b = 0, \\ [\cosh(\sqrt{-b}t) - 1]/(-b), & \text{if } b < 0. \end{cases}$$

Observe that $\phi(t) > 0$ in $[0, r)$, $\phi_b(0) = 0$, $\phi'_b(t) > 0$ and $\phi''_b(t) - C_b(t)\phi'_b(t) = 0$ in $[0, r]$. Let $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f = v \circ \varphi \in [0, \phi_b(r)]$. The function f is smooth, non-negative, bounded above and proper. Let us compute Δf . Computing Δf using Jorge-Koutrofotis formula [82] we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta f(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Hess}_N v(\varphi(x))(e_i, e_i) + \langle \nabla v, \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha(e_i, e_i) \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Hess}_N v(\varphi(y))(e_i, e_i) + \langle \nabla v, H \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Where $\{e_i\}$ is an orthonormal basis of $T_x M$. Computing $\text{Hess}_N v(\varphi(x))(e_i, e_i)$ we have, setting $t = \rho_N(\varphi(x))$,

$$(77) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Hess}_N v(\varphi(x))(e_1, e_1) &= \phi''_b(t) \langle e_i, \nabla \rho_N \rangle^2 + \phi'_b(t) \text{Hess}_N \rho_N(e_i, e_i) \\ &\geq \phi''_b(t) \langle e_i, \nabla \rho_N \rangle^2 + \phi'_b(t) C_b(t) [1 - \langle e_i, \nabla \rho_N \rangle^2] \\ &= \phi'_b(t) C_b(t) \\ &= \begin{cases} \cos(\sqrt{b}t), & \text{if } b > 0, \\ t, & \text{if } b = 0, \\ \cosh(\sqrt{-b}t), & \text{if } b < 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta f(x) &\geq m \cdot \phi'_b(t) C_b(t) - \phi'_b(t) \sup |H| \\ &= \phi'_b(t) [m \cdot C_b(t) - \sup |H|].\end{aligned}$$

Since f is proper we have that $f(x) \rightarrow \phi_b(r)$ when $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(o, x) \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore $\Delta f(x) \geq \phi'_b(t) [m \cdot C_b(t) - \sup |H|] \rightarrow \phi'_b(r) [m \cdot C_b(r) - \sup |H|] > 0$, when $\rho(x) \rightarrow \infty$. Set $c = \phi'_b(r) [m \cdot C_b(r) - \sup |H|]$ and Theorem 5.1 is proved. \square

Despite the generality of this result, the “bounding” convex domains $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ were restricted to geodesic balls. Moreover, properness was used in a fundamental way such that it cannot be modified to deal with non-proper immersions. Here we will provide a sharp, general criterion that applies to each of the examples in (i.), ..., (vii.) and answers Yau’s question. In Theorem 5.6, we show that the spectrum of a bounded minimal surface is discrete provided its limit set has zero Hausdorff measure of order $\Psi(t) = t^2 |\log t|$. Moreover, we consider bounded immersions where the “bounding” set satisfies a weaker convexity notion. On the other hand, the universal covering of Tokuomaru bounded properly immersed minimal annulus $\varphi: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, item (ii) [132], has limit set with Hausdorff dimension 2 and by Theorem 6.13 it has essential spectrum not empty.

Definition 5.3. *An open subset $\Omega \subset N^n$ with smooth C^2 -boundary is strictly j -convex, $j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, if for every $q \in \partial\Omega$, the ordered eigenvalues $\xi_1(q) \leq \dots \leq \xi_{n-1}(q)$ of the second fundamental form α of the boundary $\partial\Omega$ at q with respect to the unit normal vector field ν pointing towards Ω satisfies $\xi_1(q) + \dots + \xi_j(q) > 0$. If for all $q \in \partial\Omega$ and some constant $c > 0$, the eigenvalues satisfy $\xi_1(q) + \dots + \xi_j(q) \geq c$, then we say that Ω is strictly j -convex with constant c .*

A result of J. Hadamard [76], states that if a compact immersed hypersurface $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ has positive definite second fundamental form at all $p \in M$, then M is embedded as the boundary $M = \partial\Omega$ of a strictly convex body Ω . In other words, a compact 1-convex subset $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a convex body in the sense that any two points in Ω can be joined by a segment contained in Ω . The classical notions of convexity and mean convexity are respectively 1-convexity and $(n-1)$ -convexity. The following example due to Jorge-Tomi [83] shows that a set can be 2-convex without being 1-convex. Let

$$\mathbb{T}^n(r_1, r_2) = \{(z, w) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^{n-2} : (|z| - r_2)^2 + |w|^2 \leq r_1^2\}, \quad 0 < r_1 < r_2$$

be the solid torus homeomorphic to $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{B}^{n-1}$, where \mathbb{B}^{n-1} is the unit ball of \mathbb{R}^{n-1} . It was shown in [83] that \mathbb{T}^n is 2-convex whenever this relation $r_1 \leq r_2/2$ is satisfied. Regarding these notions of j -convexity, we shall show that strictly j -convexity of an open set Ω with constant $c > 0$ and C^3 -smooth boundary $\partial\Omega$ is equivalent to the existence of suitable j -subharmonic C^2 -function $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, see Lemma 5.13 for details.

Definition 5.4. *Let $\Omega \subset N$ be a bounded open set in a Riemannian manifold. For a given $r > 0$ let $T_r(\Omega) = \{y \in N : \text{dist}_N(y, \Omega) \leq r\}$ be the closed tube around Ω and let*

$$(78) \quad b = \sup\{K_N(z), z \in T_{\text{diam}(\Omega)}(\Omega)\}.$$

For each $y \in \Omega$ define $r(y) = \min\{\text{inj}_N(y), \pi/2\sqrt{b}\}$, where $\pi/2\sqrt{b}$ is replaced by $+\infty$ if $b \leq 0$. Set $r_\Omega = \inf_{y \in \Omega} r(y)$. A bounded domain $\Omega \subset N$ is said to be totally regular if $\text{diam}_N(\Omega) < r_\Omega$.

Example 5.5. *Any bounded domain $\Omega \subset N$ of a Hadamard manifold is totally regular. On the other hand, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{S}^n(1)$ is totally regular if and only if $\text{diam}_{\mathbb{S}^n(1)}(\Omega) < \pi/2$.*

For $b \in \mathbb{R}$, define the function $\mu_b: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$(79) \quad \mu_b(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \tan(\sqrt{b}t), & \text{if } b > 0 \\ t, & \text{if } b = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{-b}} \tanh(\sqrt{-b}t), & \text{if } b < 0 \end{cases}$$

See [105, Chapter 4] for the definition of *generalized Hausdorff measures* or simply the Ψ -Hausdorff measures \mathcal{H}_Ψ , where $\Psi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a continuous function. Our first result in this section is the following theorem that gives sufficient conditions on the size of the limit set of a bounded submanifold for its spectrum to be discrete.

Theorem 5.6 (Bessa-Jorge-Mari-[17]). *Let $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$ be an isometric immersion of a Riemannian m -manifold M into a Riemannian n -manifold N with mean curvature vector H . Let us suppose that $\varphi(M) \subset \Omega$, is a bounded, totally regular, open subset of N and let b be as in (78) and μ_b as defined in (79). Assume that*

$$(80) \quad \|H\|_{L^\infty(M)} < \frac{m-1}{m \cdot \mu_b(\text{diam}(\Omega))}.$$

Define $\theta = [m-1 - m \cdot \mu_b(\text{diam}(\Omega)) \cdot \|H\|_{L^\infty(M)}] > 0$ and $\Psi \in C^0([0, \infty))$ given by

$$(81) \quad \Psi(t) = \begin{cases} t^2, & \text{if } \theta > 1 \\ t^2 |\log t|, & \text{if } \theta = 1 \\ t^{\theta+1}, & \text{if } \theta \in (0, 1). \end{cases}$$

If one of the following conditions holds

- (1) $\lim \varphi \cap \partial\Omega = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{H}_\Psi(\lim \varphi) = 0$,
- (2) $\lim \varphi \cap \partial\Omega \neq \emptyset$, $\mathcal{H}_\Psi(\lim \varphi \cap \Omega) = 0$, Ω is strictly m -convex with constant $c > 0$, $\partial\Omega$ is of class C^3 , and the mean curvature vector H satisfies the further restriction

$$(82) \quad \|H\|_{L^\infty(M)} < \frac{c}{m},$$

then the spectrum of $-\Delta$ is discrete.

We shall make few comments about Theorem 5.6.

- We remark that in item 2, the Hausdorff measure of $\lim \varphi \cap \partial\Omega$ does not need to be zero. In particular, the examples of Ferrer, Martin, Meeks [63] of complete, proper minimal immersions $\varphi: M \rightarrow \Omega$ such that $\lim \varphi \equiv \partial\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ have discrete spectrum, provided Ω is strictly 2-convex. One illustrative example is the 2-convex solid torus $\mathbb{T}^2(r_1, r_2)$, $r_1 \leq r_2/2$ described in [83]. If M is any open surface, then there exists a complete, proper minimal immersion $\varphi: M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2(r_1, r_2)$, [63, Prop. 1], such that $\lim \varphi \equiv \partial\mathbb{T}^2(r_1, r_2)$, hence by Theorem 5.6, item 2, its spectrum is discrete.
- Our definition of Ω being totally regular implies that $\mu_b(\text{diam}(\Omega)) > 0$ thus (80) is meaningful, where $b = \sup\{K_N(z), z \in T_{\text{diam}(\Omega)}(\Omega)\}$. However, if one knows only an upper bound for the sectional curvatures $b_0 > b$ instead, then Theorem 5.6 is still valid, provided $\mu_{b_0}(\text{diam}(\Omega)) > 0$.
- The case that $\lim \varphi \cap \Omega = \emptyset$ is equivalent to the properness of φ in Ω , therefore the statement of Theorem 5.6 extends, (in many aspects), the main result of [19].
- Theorem 5.6 also applies to non-orientable manifolds M . In fact, its proof can be applied to the two-sheeted oriented covering of M yielding the same conclusions.
- The Riemannian manifold M may be geodesically incomplete and the statement regards the spectrum of the Friedrichs extension of $\Delta: C_c^\infty(M) \rightarrow C_c^\infty(M)$.

The minimal surfaces in the examples (i.), (ii.), (iii.) and (iv.) are properly immersed in 1-convex domains Ω of \mathbb{R}^3 , whereas the minimal surfaces in (v.) are properly immersed in smooth domains Ω . In those examples $\lim \varphi \cap \Omega = \emptyset$ thus $\mathcal{H}_\Psi(\lim \varphi \cap \Omega) = 0$. The examples in (vi.) and (vii.) are bounded and $\lim \varphi$ is a non-rectifiable Jordan curve of Hausdorff dimension 1. Thus $\mathcal{H}_\Psi(\lim \varphi \cap \Omega) = 0$ for $\Psi(t) = t^2 |\log(t)|$. By Theorem 5.6, all of those examples of (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), (v.), (vi.) and (vii.) have discrete spectrum, provided Ω is bounded strictly 2-convex with C^3 -boundary. That can be summarized in the following corollary as follows.

Corollary 5.7. *Let $\varphi: M^m \rightarrow N^n$ be a minimal m -submanifold, possibly incomplete, immersed into a bounded open m -convex subset Ω of a Hadamard manifold with constant $c > 0$. Suppose that $\partial\Omega$ is C^3 -smooth and $\Psi(t) = t^2$ if $m \geq 3$ and $\Psi(t) = t^2 |\log(t)|$ if $m = 2$. If $\mathcal{H}_\Psi(\lim \varphi \cap \Omega) = 0$, then the spectrum of $-\Delta$ is discrete. In particular, those minimal surfaces constructed in (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), (v.), (vi.) and (vii.) have discrete spectrum provided Ω is bounded, strictly 2-convex with C^3 -boundary.*

Remark 5.8. *The hypothesis concerning the measure of the limit set $\lim \varphi$ in Theorem 5.6 is sharp. Consider a bounded, complete proper minimal annulus $\varphi: M \rightarrow B_1^{\mathbb{R}^3}(0)$ as in [132] with $\lim \varphi \cap \Omega = \emptyset$, thus with discrete spectrum by Theorem 5.6 or [19, Thm.1]. Considering the universal cover $\pi: \widetilde{M} \rightarrow M$ and setting $\phi = \varphi \circ \pi: \widetilde{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ one has a bounded, complete minimal surface with non-empty essential spectrum. In fact, if $\pi: (\widetilde{M}, \pi^* ds^2) \rightarrow (M, ds^2)$ is an infinite sheeted covering then the induced metric $\pi^* ds^2$ satisfies the “ball property”, see Definition 6.11, therefore the essential spectrum of $(\widetilde{M}, \pi^* ds^2)$ is non-empty, regardless the spectrum of (M, ds^2) . Observe that the immersed submanifold have the same image $\varphi(M) = \phi(\widetilde{M})$ however, their limit sets are different, $\lim \varphi \neq \lim \phi = \overline{\phi(\widetilde{M})}$ and Theorem 5.6 could not be applied since the Hausdorff dimension $\dim_{\mathcal{H}}(\lim \phi \cap B_1^{\mathbb{R}^3}(0)) \geq 2$.*

5.1. Proof of Theorem 5.6.

5.1.1. *Preliminaries.* We will denote by $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$ an isometric immersion of a complete Riemannian m -manifold M into a Riemannian n -manifold N . The Levi-Civita connections of N and M are denoted by $\overline{\nabla}$ and ∇ respectively. The second fundamental form $\alpha = \overline{\nabla} d\varphi^\perp$ and mean curvature vector $H = \text{tr} \alpha / m$. The gradient of a function $g: N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, is denoted by $\overline{\nabla} g$ whereas $\nabla(g \circ \varphi) = (\overline{\nabla} g)^\top$ is the gradient of $g \circ \varphi$, the restriction of g to M . The hessian of g is denoted by $\overline{\nabla} dg$ and the hessian $\nabla d(g \circ \varphi)$ of $g \circ \varphi$ are related by

$$(83) \quad \nabla d(g \circ \varphi) = \overline{\nabla} dg + \langle \overline{\nabla} d\varphi^\perp, \overline{\nabla} g \rangle.$$

The symbol $B_r^N(x)$ denotes the geodesic ball of N centered at $x \in N$ with radius r . However the unit ball $B_1^{\mathbb{R}^2}(0)$ of \mathbb{R}^2 , will be denoted by \mathbb{D} . Similarly, for $X \subset N$ the symbol $T_r^N(X)$, called the tube of radius r around X , denotes the open set of points (in N) whose distance from X is less than r . Finally, denote by $\mathbb{R}^+ = (0, +\infty)$ and $\mathbb{R}_0^+ = [0, +\infty)$.

5.1.2. *Carathéodory’s Construction.* In this section we shall review the notion of generalized Ψ -Hausdorff measures. Here, we do follow the elegant exposition of P. Mattila, in [105, Chap.4].

Definition 5.9 (Carathéodory’s Construction). *Let X be a metric space, \mathcal{J} a family of subsets of X and $\zeta \geq 0$ a non-negative function on \mathcal{J} . Make the following assumptions.*

1. *For every $\delta > 0$ there are $E_1, E_2, \dots \in \mathcal{J}$ such that $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty E_i$ and $\text{diam}(E_i) \leq \delta$.*
2. *For all $\delta > 0$ there is $E \in \mathcal{J}$ such that $\zeta(E) \leq \delta$ and $\text{diam}(E) \leq \delta$.*

For $0 < \delta \leq \infty$ and $A \subset X$ we define

$$\zeta_\delta(A) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \zeta(E_i) : A \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i, \text{diam}(E_i) \leq \delta, E_i \in \mathcal{J} \right\}.$$

It is easy to see that $\zeta_\delta(A) \leq \zeta_\epsilon(A)$ whenever $0 < \epsilon < \delta \leq \infty$. Therefore,

$$\mathcal{H}_\zeta(A) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \zeta_\delta(A) = \sup_{\delta > 0} \zeta_\delta(A)$$

defines the generalized ζ -Hausdorff measure \mathcal{H}_ζ .

In this construction, let X be a complete Riemannian manifold M and let \mathcal{J} be the family of Borel subsets of M . Let $\Psi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ a continuous function such that $\Psi(0) = 0$. The Ψ -Hausdorff measure is defined by $\mathcal{H}_\Psi(A) = \mathcal{H}_\zeta(A)$ where $\zeta(A) = \Psi(\text{diam}(A))$ and it is Borel regular, see [105, Thm. 4.2]. Taking $\mathcal{J} = \{\text{open subsets of } M\}$ instead of the Borel sets and the same Ψ , the generalized Hausdorff measures obtained by the Carathéodory construction coincides, i.e they are the same Ψ -Hausdorff measure \mathcal{H}_Ψ , see [105, Thm. 4.4]. The choice $\Psi(t) = t^\beta$, for some fixed $\beta > 0$, gives the standard β -dimensional Hausdorff measure $\mathcal{H}_{t^\beta} = \mathcal{H}^\beta$.

Remark 5.10. If \mathcal{J} is the family of geodesic balls of M , the resulting measure $\overline{\mathcal{H}}_\Psi$ does not coincide, in general, with generalized Hausdorff measure \mathcal{H}_Ψ , see [105, Chap. 5]. However, if for some constant $c > 0$ the following inequality holds $\Psi(2t) \leq c \cdot \Psi(t)$, then $\mathcal{H}_\Psi \leq \overline{\mathcal{H}}_\Psi \leq c\mathcal{H}_\Psi$.

The first inequality $\mathcal{H}_\Psi \leq \overline{\mathcal{H}}_\Psi$ is obvious from the definition. To prove $\overline{\mathcal{H}}_\Psi \leq c\mathcal{H}_\Psi$ we proceed as follows. Since every open set E_j is contained in a ball $B_{r_j}^M(x_j)$ of radius $r_j = \text{diam}(E_j)$, we have that for every covering $\{E_j\}$ of $A \subseteq M$ with $\text{diam}(E_j) < \delta$ that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \Psi(\text{diam}(E_j)) \geq \frac{1}{c} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \Psi(2\text{diam}(E_j)) = \frac{1}{c} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \Psi(\text{diam}(B_{r_j}^M(x_j))).$$

Taking the infimum, in the right hand-side, with respect to all covering $\{B_{r_j}^M(x_j)\}$ by balls of diameter less than 2δ and taking the infimum in the left hand side with respect of E_i we have $\overline{\zeta}_\delta \leq c \cdot \zeta_\delta$, ($\zeta = \Psi(\text{diam})$). Letting $\delta \downarrow 0$ we obtain the desired $\overline{\mathcal{H}}_\Psi \leq c\mathcal{H}_\Psi$.

5.1.3. Strategy of proof of Theorem 5.6. Let M be a Riemannian manifold. To show that $-\Delta$ has discrete spectrum we rely on the well known characterization (84) of the essential spectrum, see [53], [114, Thm. 2.1], and Barta's eigenvalue lower bound, see [13], [22]. This characterization relates the infimum $\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta)$ of the essential spectrum of $-\Delta$ to the fundamental tone of the complements of compact sets. This is,

$$(84) \quad \inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta) = \sup_{K \subset M} \lambda^*(M \setminus K),$$

where K is compact and $\lambda^*(M \setminus K)$ is the bottom of the spectrum of the Friedrichs extension of $(-\Delta, C_c^\infty(M \setminus K))$, given by

$$\lambda^*(M \setminus K) = \inf \left\{ \frac{\int_{M \setminus K} |\nabla u|^2}{\int_{M \setminus K} u^2}, 0 \neq u \in C_0^\infty(M \setminus K) \right\}.$$

On the other hand, Barta inequality gives a lower bound for $\lambda^*(M \setminus K)$ via positive functions, this is

$$(85) \quad \lambda^*(M \setminus K) \geq \inf_{M \setminus K} \frac{-\Delta w}{w} \quad \text{for every } 0 < w \in C^2(M \setminus K).$$

To prove that $-\Delta$ has discrete spectrum or equivalently, to prove that $\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta) = +\infty$, it is enough to find, for each small $\epsilon > 0$, a compact set $K_\epsilon \subset M$ and a function $0 < w_\epsilon \in C^2(M \setminus K_\epsilon)$ such that

$$(86) \quad \frac{-\Delta w_\epsilon}{w_\epsilon} \geq c(\epsilon) \text{ on } M \setminus K_\epsilon,$$

where $c(\epsilon) \rightarrow +\infty$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. Each w_ϵ will be constructed as a sum of suitable strictly positive superharmonic functions, depending on a good covering of $\text{lim } \varphi$ by balls.

5.1.4. Main lemma. Let $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$ be an isometric immersion of a complete Riemannian m -manifold M into a Riemannian n -manifold N , with mean curvature vector H . Let us suppose that $\varphi(M) \subset \Omega$, is a bounded, totally regular subset and let $b = \sup\{K_N(z), z \in T_{\text{diam}(\Omega)}(\Omega)\}$. Fix $\bar{a} > 0$ such that $(\log(\bar{a}))^2 > \log(\text{diam}(\Omega))$ and if $b > 0$, suppose in addition that $\bar{a} \leq \min\{\pi/3\sqrt{b}, \pi/2(1+\theta)\sqrt{b}\}$. Recalling that

$$\theta = [m - 1 - m \cdot \mu_b(\text{diam}(\Omega)) \cdot \|H\|_{L^\infty(M)}]$$

we have the following lemma.

Lemma 5.11 (Main Lemma). *For each $a \in (0, \bar{a}/3]$ and $x \in \Omega$ so that $\varphi(M) \subset B_{\text{diam}(\Omega)}^N(x)$ if $\theta > 0$ there exists $u \in C^\infty(M)$ satisfying these three conditions.*

- i. $u \geq 0$ and $u(p) = 0$ if and only if $\varphi(p) = x$.
- ii. $\Delta u \geq \theta/3$ on $\varphi^{-1}(B_a^N(x))$ if $\varphi^{-1}(B_a^N(x)) \neq \emptyset$.
- iii. $\Delta u \geq 0$ on M .
- iv.

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty(M)} \leq \begin{cases} Ca^2, & \text{if } \theta > 1 \\ Ca^2 |\log a|, & \text{if } \theta = 1 \\ Ca^{\theta+1}, & \text{if } 0 < \theta < 1, \end{cases}$$

where C is a positive constant depending on m , $\text{diam}(\Omega)$, $\|H\|_{L^\infty(M)}$.

Proof. Fix $x \in \Omega$ such that $\varphi(M) \subset B_{\text{diam}(\Omega)}^N(x) \subset B_{r_\Omega}^N(x)$. Thus, the distance function $\rho(y) = \text{dist}_N(x, y)$ is smooth (except at $y = x$) and the geodesic ball $B_{\text{diam}(\Omega)}^N(x)$ is 1-convex. In fact, by the hessian comparison theorem, [69],

$$(87) \quad \bar{\nabla} d\rho \geq \frac{h'(\rho)}{h(\rho)} (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle - d\rho \otimes d\rho).$$

where $h: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ given by

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \sin(\sqrt{b}t), & \text{if } b > 0 \\ t, & \text{if } b = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{-b}} \sinh(\sqrt{-b}t), & \text{if } b < 0. \end{cases}$$

Let $f \in C^2(N)$ be defined by $f(y) = g(\rho(y))$ for some $g \in C^2(\mathbb{R}_0^+)$ that will be chosen later. The chain rule applied to the composition $f \circ \varphi \in C^2(M)$ implies that

$$\nabla d(f \circ \varphi) = \bar{\nabla} df(d\varphi, d\varphi) + df(\bar{\nabla} d\varphi^\perp).$$

where $\nabla, \bar{\nabla}$ are the connections of M and N respectively and $\bar{\nabla} d\varphi^\perp$ is the second fundamental form of the immersion. Let $\{e_i, e_\alpha\}$ be a local Darboux frame along φ , with $\{e_i\}$

tangent to M . Tracing the above equality, it yields

$$(88) \quad \Delta(f \circ \varphi) = \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{\nabla} df(e_j, e_j) + m df(H).$$

On the other hand

$$\bar{\nabla} df = g''(\rho) d\rho \otimes d\rho + g'(\rho) \bar{\nabla} d\rho.$$

If $g' \geq 0$ and by (87)

$$(89) \quad \bar{\nabla} df \geq \frac{g'(\rho)h'(\rho)}{h(\rho)} (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle - d\rho \otimes d\rho) + g''(\rho) d\rho \otimes d\rho.$$

Using $|d\rho| = 1$ and by (89)

$$(90) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^m \bar{\nabla} df(e_j, e_j) + m df(H) &= \frac{g'h'}{h} \left(m - \sum_{j=1}^m d\rho(e_j)^2 \right) + g'' \sum_{j=1}^m d\rho(e_j)^2 \\ &\quad + m g' d\rho(H) \\ &\geq \frac{g'h'}{h} \left(m - \sum_{j=1}^m d\rho(e_j)^2 - m \frac{h}{h'} \|H\| \right) \\ &\quad + g'' \sum_{j=1}^m d\rho(e_j)^2 \\ &\geq \frac{g'h'}{h} \left(\overbrace{m - 1 - m\mu_b(\text{diam}(\Omega))\|H\|_{L^\infty(M)}}^{=\theta} \right) \\ &\quad + g'' \sum_{j=1}^m d\rho(e_j)^2. \\ &= \frac{g'h'}{h} \theta + g'' \sum_{j=1}^m d\rho(e_j)^2. \end{aligned}$$

In other words,

$$(91) \quad \Delta(f \circ \varphi) \geq \frac{g'h'}{h} \theta + g'' \sum_{j=1}^m d\rho(e_j)^2.$$

Define $\omega: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\omega(t) = \begin{cases} (1 - \frac{t}{3a(1+\theta)})(\theta + 1)h'(t), & \text{if } t \leq 3a(1+\theta) \\ 0, & \text{if } t \geq 3a(1+\theta), \end{cases}$$

where $3a \leq \bar{a}$. Setting

$$(92) \quad g(t) = \int_0^t \frac{1}{h(s)^\theta} \left[\int_0^s h(\sigma)^\theta \omega(\sigma) d\sigma \right] ds.$$

We have that g is solution of

$$(93) \quad g'(t) \frac{h'(t)}{h(t)} \theta + g''(t) = \omega(t).$$

It is easy to show that $g \in C^2([0, \infty))$. From (93) we have that if $t \leq 3a(1+\theta)$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
g''(t) &= \omega(t) - \frac{\theta h'(t)}{h(t)^{1+\theta}(t)} \int_0^t \left(1 - \frac{s}{3a(1+\theta)}\right) \frac{d}{ds} (h^{1+\theta}(s)) ds, \\
(94) \quad &= \omega(t) - \theta h'(t) + \frac{\theta h'(t)}{h^{(\theta+1)}(t)} \int_0^t \frac{s}{3a} h^\theta(s) h'(s) ds \\
&= \left(1 - \frac{t}{3a}\right) h'(t) + \frac{\theta h'(t)}{h^{(\theta+1)}(t)} \int_0^t \frac{s}{3a} h^\theta(s) h'(s) ds.
\end{aligned}$$

From (94) we have that $g''(t) \geq 0$ if $t \leq 3a$. Moreover, $h'(t) \geq 1/2$ if $t \leq 3a$. Then at any $x' \in \varphi^{-1}(B_a^N(x))$ we have from (91)

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta f \circ \varphi(x') &\geq \frac{g'h'}{h} \theta + g'' \sum_{j=1}^m d\rho(e_j)^2. \\
&\geq g'(\rho(\varphi(x))) \frac{h'}{h} \rho(\varphi(x)) \theta, \\
(95) \quad &\geq \left(1 - \frac{\rho(\varphi(x))}{3a(1+\theta)}\right) \theta h'(\rho(\varphi(x))) \\
&\geq \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\rho(\varphi(x))}{3a(1+\theta)}\right) \theta \\
&\geq \frac{\theta}{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

Decompose

$$M = \{y \in M : g''(\rho(\varphi(y))) \geq 0\} \cup \{y \in M : g''(\rho(\varphi(y))) < 0\} = A \cup B.$$

We have that inequality (95) shows that if $x' \in A$ then $\Delta f \circ \varphi(x) \geq 0$. On the other hand, at any point $x' \in B$ we have by (91) and by the fact that

$$|\bar{\nabla} \rho|^2 = 1 = \sum_{j=1}^m d\rho(e_j)^2 + \sum_{\alpha=m+1}^n d\rho(e_\alpha)^2 \geq \sum_{j=1}^m d\rho(e_j)^2,$$

that

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta f \circ \varphi(x) &\geq \left[g' \frac{h'}{h} \theta + g'' \sum_{j=1}^m d\rho(e_j)^2 \right], \\
(96) \quad &\geq g' \frac{h'}{h} \theta + g'' \\
&\geq \omega \\
&\geq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Observe that

$$(97) \quad \int_0^t h(s)^\theta \omega(s) ds \leq \begin{cases} h(t)^{1+\theta}, & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq 3a(1+\theta) \\ h(t_1)^{1+\theta}, & \text{if } t > t_1 = 3a(1+\theta). \end{cases}$$

Taking in account that $c_1 \cdot t \leq h(t) \leq c_2 \cdot t$, $t \in [0, \text{diam}(\Omega)]$ for some positive constants c_1, c_2 , we have the following upper bounds for g .

If $0 \leq t \leq t_1 = 3a(1 + \theta)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(t) &= \int_0^t \frac{1}{h(s)^\theta} \left[\int_0^s h(\sigma)^\theta \omega(\sigma) d\sigma \right] ds \\
 (98) \quad &\leq \int_0^t h(s) ds. \\
 &\leq c_2 \frac{(t_1)^2}{2} = 9 \cdot c_2 \cdot \frac{(1 + \theta)^2}{2} \cdot a^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

If $t \geq t_1 = 3a(1 + \theta)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(t) &= \int_0^a \frac{1}{h(s)^\theta} \left[\int_0^s h(\sigma)^\theta \omega(\sigma) d\sigma \right] ds + \int_a^t \frac{1}{h(s)^\theta} \left[\int_0^{t_1} h(\sigma)^\theta \omega(\sigma) d\sigma \right] ds \\
 &\leq \int_0^a h(s) ds + h^{1+\theta}(t_1) \int_a^t \frac{1}{h(s)^\theta} ds \\
 &\leq \frac{c_2}{2} \cdot a^2 + \frac{c_2^{(1+\theta)} (3a(1 + \theta))^{(1+\theta)}}{c_1} \int_a^t \frac{1}{s^\theta} ds \\
 &= c_3 \cdot a^2 + c_4 \cdot a^{(\theta+1)} \int_a^t \frac{1}{s^\theta} ds \\
 &\leq c_3 \cdot a^2 + c_4 \cdot a^{(\theta+1)} \begin{cases} \frac{a^{1-\theta}}{\theta-1}, & \text{if } \theta > 1 \\ c_5 \cdot |\ln a|, & \text{if } \theta = 1 \\ \frac{t^{1-\theta}}{1-\theta} \leq \frac{\text{diam}(\Omega)^{1-\theta}}{1-\theta}, & \text{if } 0 < \theta < 1. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

We can deduce from (98) and (99) that there exists a positive constant C depending on $m, \text{diam}(\Omega), b$ and $\|H\|_{L^\infty(M)}$ such that

$$(99) \quad \|g\|_{L^\infty([0, \text{diam}(\Omega)])} \leq \begin{cases} Ca^2, & \text{if } \theta > 1 \\ Ca^2 |\log a|, & \text{if } \theta = 1 \\ Ca^{\theta+1}, & \text{if } \theta \in (0, 1). \end{cases}$$

Taking $u = f \circ \varphi: M^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ we have that

- By construction $u(p) = 0$ if and only if $\varphi(p) = x$.
- By (95) and (97) we have $\Delta u \geq \theta/3$ on $\varphi^{-1}(B_a^N(x))$ and $\Delta u \geq 0$ on M , respectively.
- By (99) we have

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty(M)} \leq \|f\|_{L^\infty(\varphi^{-1}(B_{\text{diam}(\Omega)}^N(x)))} = \|g\|_{L^\infty([0, \text{diam}(\Omega)])}.$$

This proves Lemma 5.11. □

5.1.5. Strictly m -convex domains. A strictly m -convex domain Ω with constant $c > 0$ is related to the existence of strictly m -subharmonic functions on Ω .

Definition 5.12. A C^2 -function $\phi: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be **strictly m -subharmonic** with constant $c > 0$ if $\lambda_1(p) \leq \lambda_2(p) \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n(p)$ are the ordered eigenvalues of the hessian

$\bar{\nabla}d\phi(p)$, then there exists an $\epsilon > 0$ such that

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1(p) + \cdots + \lambda_m(p) \geq c, & \forall p \in T_\epsilon^N(\partial\Omega) = \{y \in N : \text{dist}_N(y, \partial\Omega) \leq \epsilon\} \\ \lambda_1(p) + \cdots + \lambda_m(p) \geq 0, & \forall p \in \Omega. \end{cases}$$

Let $\Omega \subset N$ be a strictly m -convex domain of N with constant $c > 0$ and $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ of class C^3 . Let $t: N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the oriented distance function to Γ with orientation outward Ω . This is,

$$(100) \quad t(y) = \begin{cases} -\text{dist}_N(y, \partial\Omega), & \text{if } y \in \Omega \\ \text{dist}_N(y, \partial\Omega), & \text{if } y \in N \setminus \Omega. \end{cases}$$

The oriented distance $t(y)$ is Lipschitz in N and of class C^2 in a tubular neighborhood $T_{\epsilon_0}^N(\partial\Omega)$ for some ϵ_0 . Let α_s be the shape operator of the parallel hypersurface $\Gamma_s = t^{-1}(s)$, $|s| \leq \epsilon_0$ with respect to the normal vector field $-\bar{\nabla}t$. At each point of Γ_s there is an orthonormal bases of $T\Gamma_s$ such that α_s is diagonalized

$$\alpha_s = \text{diag}(\xi_1^s, \xi_2^s, \dots, \xi_{n-1}^s),$$

where $\xi_1^s \leq \xi_2^s \leq \dots \leq \xi_{n-1}^s$. By the uniform continuity of each ξ_j^s and the compactness of $\overline{T_{\epsilon_0}^N(\partial\Omega)}$, for each $\delta \in (0, 1)$ one can choose ϵ_0 small enough to have

$$\xi_1^s(y) + \cdots + \xi_m^s(y) \geq \delta c$$

$\forall y \in T_{\epsilon_0}^N(\partial\Omega)$. Let ϵ_1 be a positive number so that

$$(101) \quad \epsilon_1 < \min \left\{ 1, \epsilon_0, \|\alpha_s\|_{L^\infty(T_{\epsilon_0}^N(\partial\Omega))}^{-1} \right\}.$$

Define $\Phi_\epsilon: N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $0 < \epsilon < \epsilon_1/2$, by

$$(102) \quad \Phi_\epsilon(y) = \begin{cases} -2\epsilon, & \text{if } t(y) \leq -2\epsilon \\ 2\epsilon \left[\left(\frac{t(y)}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right)^3 - 1 \right], & \text{if } t(y) \geq -2\epsilon. \end{cases}$$

The function Φ_ϵ is Lipschitz in N and C^2 in the tubular neighborhood $\overline{T_{\epsilon_0}^N(\Omega)} = t^{-1}((-\infty, \epsilon_0])$.

For $t(y) \leq \epsilon_0$, we can compute the gradient and the hessian of Φ_ϵ as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla}\Phi_\epsilon(y) &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } t(y) \leq -2\epsilon \\ 3 \left(\frac{t(y)}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right)^2 \bar{\nabla}t(y), & \text{if } -2\epsilon \leq t(y) \leq \epsilon_0. \end{cases} \\ \bar{\nabla}d\Phi_\epsilon(y)(X, Y) &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } t(y) \leq -2\epsilon \\ 3 \left(\frac{t(y)}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right)^2 \bar{\nabla}dt(y)(X, Y), & \text{if } -2\epsilon \leq t(y) \leq \epsilon_0 \\ + \frac{3}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{t(y)}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right) X(t)Y(t). & \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Writing $\bar{\nabla}d\Phi_\epsilon(y)(X, Y) = \langle S(X), Y \rangle$, for an appropriate symmetric endomorphism $S: TN \rightarrow TN$, we have that for $-2\epsilon \leq t(y) \leq 2\epsilon$, $S(y)$ can be represented by a diagonal

matrix,

$$S(y) = \text{diag} \left(3 \left(\frac{t(y)}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right)^2 \xi_1^t(y), \dots, 3 \left(\frac{t(y)}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right)^2 \xi_{n-1}^t(y), \frac{3}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{t(y)}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right) \right)$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \left(\frac{t(y)}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right)^2 \xi_j^t(y) - \frac{3}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{t(y)}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right) &= 3 \left(\frac{t(y)}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right) \left[\left(\frac{t(y)}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right) \xi_j^t(y) - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right] \\ &\leq 6 \left[2\xi_j^t - \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \right] \\ &\leq 12 \left(\xi_j^t(y) - 2\|\alpha_t\|_{L^\infty(T_{\epsilon_0^N}(\partial\Omega))} \right) \\ &\leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

We obtain $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$, $\lambda_j = 3 \left(\frac{t}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right) \xi_j^t$, $j = 1, \dots, n-1$, $\lambda_n(y) = \frac{3}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{t(y)}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right)$ with $S = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$. By Lemma 2.3 of [83], we have that for any subspace $V \subset T_y N$, $y \in T_{2\epsilon}^N(\partial\Omega)$ and $1 \leq \dim V = m \leq n-1$ that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Trace}(\bar{\nabla} d\Phi_\epsilon(y)|V) &\geq \lambda_1(y) + \dots + \lambda_m(y) \\ (103) \quad &\geq 3 \left(\frac{t(y)}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right)^2 \left[\xi_1^t(y) + \dots + \xi_m^t(y) \right] \\ &\geq 3 \left(\frac{t(y)}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right)^2 \delta c. \end{aligned}$$

Then

- If $t(y) \leq 2\epsilon$, we obtain that, $\text{Trace}(\bar{\nabla} d\Phi_\epsilon(y)|V) \geq 0$ and
- for $|t(y)| \leq \epsilon(1 - \sqrt{\delta})$, we obtain,

$$\text{Trace}(\bar{\nabla} d\Phi_\epsilon(y)|V) \geq 3(1 + \sqrt{\delta})^2 \delta c / 4.$$

This proves the following lemma.

Lemma 5.13. *Let Ω be a strictly m -convex, $1 \leq m \leq n-1$, with constant $c > 0$. There exists a Lipschitz function $\Phi_\epsilon: N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, that is C^2 in $T_{2\epsilon}(\Omega)$, where $2\epsilon < \epsilon_1$, ϵ_1 is a positive number depending on the geometry of $\partial\Omega$, see (101), and such that*

1. $\Phi_\epsilon^{-1}((-\infty, 0)) = \Omega$, $\Phi_\epsilon^{-1}(0) = \partial\Omega$.
2. $|\Phi_\epsilon| \leq 2\epsilon$ in $\bar{\Omega}$.
3. $\text{Trace}(\bar{\nabla} d\Phi_\epsilon(y)|V) \geq 3(1 + \sqrt{\delta})^2 \delta c / 4$, for $|t(y)| \leq \epsilon(1 - \sqrt{\delta})$ and any m -subspace $V \subset T_y N$.
4. $\text{Trace}(\bar{\nabla} d\Phi_\epsilon(y)|V) \geq 0$, in Ω for any m -subspace $V \subset T_y N$.

In other words, Φ_ϵ is strictly m -subharmonic function with constant $3(1 + \sqrt{\delta})^2 \delta c / 4$.

We will need the following lemma for the proof of Theorem 5.6.

Lemma 5.14. *Let $\varphi: M^m \rightarrow N^n$ be an isometric immersion such that there exists a bounded, totally regular, strictly m -convex domain $\Omega \subset N$ with constant $c > 0$ and C^3 -boundary $\partial\Omega$ such that $\varphi(M) \subset \Omega$, $\mathcal{H}_\Psi(\lim \varphi \cap \Omega) = 0$ and*

$$(104) \quad \|H\|_{L^\infty(M)} < \min \left\{ \frac{m-1}{m \cdot \mu_b(\text{diam}(\Omega))}, \frac{c}{m} \right\}.$$

Take $\delta \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$\|H\|_{L^\infty(M)} < \frac{\delta^2 c}{m}$$

and let $\epsilon < \epsilon_1/2$ as above in Lemma 5.13. Then the function $u: M^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $u = \Phi_\epsilon \circ \varphi$, where Φ_ϵ is also given in Lemma 5.13, satisfies

- (1) $|u(x)| \leq 2\epsilon$ for all $x \in M$.
- (2) $\Delta u(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \in M$.
- (3) $\Delta u(x) \geq C_\delta$, if $|t(\varphi(x))| \leq \epsilon(1 - \sqrt{\delta})$, where $C_\delta = 3c \cdot \delta \cdot (1 - \delta) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\delta})^2/4$.
- (4) $\varphi(M) \cap \partial\Omega = \emptyset$.

Proof. Taking $u = \Phi_\epsilon \circ \varphi$ the item 1. holds by the item 2. of Lemma 5.13 and the fact that $\varphi(M) \subset \Omega$. On the other hand, we have by (103)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta u(x) &= \text{Trace}(\bar{\nabla} d\Phi_\epsilon|_{T_{\varphi(x)}M}) + \langle \nabla \Phi_\epsilon, mH \rangle \\
 (105) \quad &\geq 3 \left(\frac{t(\varphi(x))}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right)^2 \delta c - 3 \left(\frac{t(\varphi(x))}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right)^2 \delta^2 c \\
 &= 3 \left(\frac{t(\varphi(x))}{2\epsilon} + 1 \right)^2 \delta c (1 - \delta) \\
 &\geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

This proves item 2. If $|t(\varphi(x))| \leq \epsilon(1 - \sqrt{\delta})$ we get

$$(106) \quad \Delta u(x) \geq \frac{3}{4}(1 + \sqrt{\delta})^2(1 - \delta)\delta c$$

and that proves item 3. If there exists a $x \in \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(M) \cap \partial\Omega)$ then $\Delta u(x) > 0$ by (105). On the other hand u has a maximum at x therefore $\Delta u(x) \leq 0$ a contradiction. This proves item 4 and finishes the proof of Lemma 5.14. \square

5.1.6. End of the proof of Theorem 5.6. Theorem 5.6 states that if $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$ is an isometric immersion of a Riemannian m -manifold M into a Riemannian n -manifold N with mean curvature vector H such that $\varphi(M) \subset \Omega$, is a bounded, totally regular, open subset of N and let b be as in (78) and μ_b as defined in (79). Assume that

$$(107) \quad \|H\|_{L^\infty(M)} < \frac{m-1}{m \cdot \mu_b(\text{diam}(\Omega))}.$$

Define $\theta = [m-1 - m \cdot \mu_b(\text{diam}(\Omega)) \cdot \|H\|_{L^\infty(M)}] > 0$ and $\Psi \in C^0([0, \infty))$ given by

$$(108) \quad \Psi(t) = \begin{cases} t^2, & \text{if } \theta > 1 \\ t^2 |\log t|, & \text{if } \theta = 1 \\ t^{\theta+1}, & \text{if } \theta \in (0, 1). \end{cases}$$

If one of the following conditions holds

- (1) $\lim \varphi \cap \partial\Omega = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{H}_\Psi(\lim \varphi) = 0$,
- (2) $\lim \varphi \cap \partial\Omega \neq \emptyset$, $\mathcal{H}_\Psi(\lim \varphi \cap \Omega) = 0$, Ω is strictly m -convex with constant $c > 0$, $\partial\Omega$ is of class C^3 , and the mean curvature vector H satisfies the further restriction

$$(109) \quad \|H\|_{L^\infty(M)} < \frac{c}{m},$$

then the spectrum of $-\Delta$ is discrete. To prove this result we proceed as follows.

Let $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$ be an isometric immersion of a Riemannian m -manifold M into a Riemannian n -manifold N with mean curvature vector H . Suppose that $\varphi(M) \subset \Omega$ for a bounded totally regular subset Ω . Let $b = \sup\{K_N(z), z \in T_{\text{diam}(\Omega)}(\Omega)\}$ and $\|H\|_{L^\infty(M)} < (m-1)/m \cdot \mu_b(\text{diam}(\Omega))$. First we will prove Theorem 5.6 under the assumptions of item 1. Suppose that $\mathcal{H}_\Psi(\lim \varphi) = 0$. Choose a positive number $\bar{a} > 0$ such that $(\log(\bar{a}))^2 > \log(\text{diam}(\Omega))$ and if $b > 0$ take $\bar{a} \leq \min\{\pi/3\sqrt{b}, \pi/2(1 + \theta)\sqrt{b}\}$, where

$$\theta = m-1 - m\mu(\text{diam}(\Omega))\|H\|_{L^\infty(M)}.$$

Observe that $\Omega \subset B_{\text{diam}(\Omega)}^N(x_0)$ for $x_0 \in \Omega$. Then choose $r_1 \ll \text{diam}(\Omega)$ such that the $2r_1$ -tubular neighborhood $T_{2r_1}(\lim \varphi) \subset B_{\text{diam}(\Omega)}^N(x_0)$. Fix $\epsilon \in (0, r_1)$. Since $\mathcal{H}_\Psi(\lim \varphi) = 0$ and Remark 5.10, there is $a > 0$ and a countable covering of $\lim \varphi$ by geodesic balls $B_j = B_{a_j}^N(y_j) \subset N$ of radius $2a_j \leq a \leq \min\{r_1, \bar{a}/3\}$ such that

$$(110) \quad \lim \varphi \subset \bigcup_j B_j \quad \text{and} \quad \left| \sum_j \Psi(2a_j) \right| < \epsilon.$$

Since $\lim \varphi$ is compact we can extract a finite sub-covering $\{B_j\}_{j=1}^k$ of $\lim \varphi$ such that (110) holds, and each $B_j \subset T_{2r_1}(\lim \varphi)$ for all $j = 1, \dots, k$. Applying Lemma 5.11, we construct, for every $j = 1, \dots, k$, a function $u_j: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$(111) \quad \begin{cases} u_j \geq 0, & u_j(p) = 0 \text{ if and only if } \varphi(p) = y_j, \\ \|u_j\|_{L^\infty(M)} \leq C\Psi(2a_j), \\ \Delta u_j \geq 0 \text{ on } M, & \Delta u_j \geq \theta/3 \text{ on } \varphi^{-1}(B_j), \end{cases}$$

where C is positive constant depending on $m, \text{diam}(\Omega), \|H\|_{L^\infty(M)}$.

Let $w_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{k_1} (2\|u_j\|_{L^\infty} - u_j) > 0$. By the boundedness of $\varphi(M)$ the set

$$K_\epsilon = M \setminus \varphi^{-1}\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{k_1} B_j\right)$$

is compact in M . Now, by (2.21) the fundamental tone

$$\lambda^*(M \setminus K_\epsilon) \geq \inf_{M \setminus K_\epsilon} \left(-\frac{\Delta_M w_1}{w_1}\right).$$

Let $q \in M \setminus K_\epsilon$ then $\varphi(q) \in \bigcup_{j=1}^{k_1} B_j$. Let j' be so that $\varphi(q) \in B_{j'}$. Then $\Delta_M u_{j'}(q) \geq \theta/3$ and $\Delta_M u_j(q) \geq 0$ for all other j' s. Therefore,

$$(112) \quad \begin{aligned} -\frac{\Delta w_1}{w_1}(q) &\geq \frac{\sum_j \Delta_M u_j(q)}{2 \sum_j \|u_j\|_{L^\infty}} \\ &\geq \frac{\Delta_M u_{j'}(q)}{2C \sum_j \Psi(2a_j)} \\ &\geq \frac{\theta}{6C\epsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

Here $C = C(m, R_1, \|H\|_{L^\infty(M)})$. This shows that $\lambda^*(M \setminus K_\epsilon) \geq \frac{\theta}{6C\epsilon}$ for each $\epsilon \in (0, r_1)$. Therefore $\lambda^*(M \setminus K_\epsilon) \rightarrow +\infty$ if $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ and proves item 1.

To prove item 2. we recall that we have an isometric immersion $\varphi: M^m \rightarrow N^n$ of a Riemannian manifold M into a Riemannian manifold N with mean curvature vector H such that $\varphi(M) \subset \Omega$, a totally regular, strictly m -convex domain with constant $c > 0$ and C^3 -boundary $\partial\Omega$ and Ψ -Hausdorff measure $\mathcal{H}_\Psi(\lim \varphi \cap \Omega) = 0$. The mean curvature vector is assumed to satisfy $\|H\|_{L^\infty(M)} < \min\{(m-1)/m \cdot \mu_b(\text{diam}(\Omega)), c/m\}$. We may assume that $\lim \varphi \cap \partial\Omega \neq \emptyset$, otherwise we can apply item 1. By Lemma 5.14, there exist positive numbers $\delta = \delta(\varphi)$, $C_\delta > 0$ and $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_1(\Omega)$ such that for any $\epsilon < \epsilon_1/2$, there exists a C^2 function $u: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, such that

1. $u^{-1}(-\infty, 0) = M$.
2. $|u(x)| \leq 2\epsilon$ in M .
3. $\Delta u(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \in M$.

4. $\Delta u(x) \geq C_\delta$, if $\varphi(x) \in T_{\epsilon(1-\sqrt{\delta})}(\partial\Omega)$.

Fix one ϵ , $0 < \epsilon < \epsilon_1/2$ and set $K = \lim \varphi \setminus T_{\epsilon(1-\sqrt{\delta})}(\partial\Omega)$. We have $K \subset \lim \varphi \cap \Omega$ compact $\mathcal{H}_\Psi(K) = 0$. By the first part of this proof we have finite functions $u_j: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and balls $B_j \subset \Omega$ (covering K) such that (110) and (111) holds. Take $w_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{k_1} (2\|u_j\|_{L^\infty} - u_j) > 0$ (related to K) and $u: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by Lemma 5.14. Define $\omega: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\omega(x) = \omega_1(x) + \epsilon - u(x), \quad x \in M$$

and

$$K_\epsilon = M \setminus \varphi^{-1} \left((\cup_{j=1}^k B_j) \cup T_{\epsilon(1-\sqrt{\delta})}(\partial\Omega) \right)$$

The set K_ϵ is compact and for $x \in M \setminus K_\epsilon$ we get

$$-\Delta\omega \geq c_0 = \min\left\{\frac{\theta}{3}, C_\delta\right\} > 0.$$

Since $0 < \omega(x) < (2C + 3)\epsilon$, $x \in M$, we get

$$-\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega} \geq \frac{c_0}{(2C + 3)\epsilon}.$$

Then $\lambda^*(M \setminus K_\epsilon) \rightarrow \infty$ if $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ what proves item 2.

6. NONEMPTY ESSENTIAL SPECTRUM

As a counterpart of Theorem 5.6, in this section we study conditions under which the essential spectrum $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(M)$ is nonempty, and in particular when it contains (or coincides with) a half-line $[c, +\infty)$. The problem captured the attention of researchers since the seventies, and generated a vast literature which we barely touch in this survey. The importance of this investigation has been highlighted, for instance, in S.T. Yau's lectures [140]. We first made a brief account of the state of the art in the intrinsic case, and then we move to the case of immersed submanifolds, where we describe in detail our main contributions.

To begin with, we recall that the well-known Weyl's characterization for the spectrum implies the following

Lemma 6.1. [50, Lemma 4.1.2] *A number $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ lies in $\sigma(M)$ if and only if there exists a sequence of nonzero functions $u_j \in \text{Dom}(-\Delta)$ such that*

$$(113) \quad \|\Delta u_j + \lambda u_j\|_2 = o(\|u_j\|_2) \quad \text{as } j \rightarrow +\infty.$$

As already underlined, characterizations of the whole $\sigma(M)$ are known only in few special cases. Among them the space forms \mathbb{M}_κ^m of curvature $-\kappa \leq 0$, for which

$$(114) \quad \sigma(\mathbb{M}_\kappa^m) = \left[\frac{(m-1)^2\kappa}{4}, +\infty \right).$$

Hereafter, given a complete Riemannian manifold M^m , with $\rho(x)$ we denote the distance of x from a fixed reference origin $o \in M$. The approach to guarantee that $\sigma(M) = [c, +\infty)$, for some $c \geq 0$, usually splits into two parts.

- 1) The first one is to show that $\inf \sigma(M) \geq c$ and, if $c > 0$, it requires in general binding conditions such as those guaranteeing the Laplacian comparison from below for $\Delta\rho$. In particular, it requires o to be a pole for M . For instance, see [104], [22].
- 2) The second one is to produce a sequence of approximating eigenfunctions like in lemma 6.1 for each $\lambda > c$. This step is accomplished by considering radial functions of compact support, and, at least in the first results on the topic like the one in [52], uses the comparison theorems on both sides for $\Delta\rho$. Therefore, the method

needs both a pinching on the sectional curvature and, again, the smoothness of ρ , that is, that o is a pole of M (see [52], [62], [141], [90] and Corollary 2.17 in [26]).

The prototype example of the above technique is H. Donnelly's result in [52], which states that $\sigma(M^m) \equiv \sigma(\mathbb{N}_\kappa^m)$ provided that o is a pole and $K_{\text{rad}}(x) \rightarrow \kappa \leq 0$ as $\rho(x) \rightarrow +\infty$.

Taking into account that the pole requirement is a severe restriction, since then various efforts were made to weaken both the curvature and the topological assumptions, and especially criteria to guarantee that a half-line $[c, +\infty)$ belongs to $\sigma(M)$ (actually, to $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(M)$) have been extensively investigated. We remark that the decomposition principle by Donnelly-Li [53] states that the essential spectrum just depends on the geometry of M outside a compact set, thus 2) is expected to require just conditions at infinity on M . For instance, as observed in [88, 89] the need for a pole can be replaced by the existence of a relatively compact, mean convex, smooth open set Ω such that the normal exponential map realizes a global diffeomorphism $\partial\Omega \times \mathbb{R}_0^+ \rightarrow M \setminus \Omega$. Conditions of this kind seem, however, unavoidable for the techniques in the aforementioned papers to work. However, curvature assumptions to establish Step 2 can be drastically weakened: in [89], H. Kumura was able to replace the two-sided pinching on the sectional curvature with a combination of a lower bound on a suitably weighted volume and an L^p -bound on the Ricci curvature.

From another perspective, in [106] the authors considered a class of complete manifolds where an assumption like Donnelly's one in [52] is given just in a non-compact "drop-like" region $\Omega \subset M$. Under suitable conditions on the metric and on the spike of the drop, they showed that $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(M)$ contains a half-line $[c, +\infty)$, for an explicit c . This applies to show that, for instance, a horoball $\Omega \subset \mathbb{H}^n$ has the same spectrum⁶ of the whole \mathbb{H}^n .

When the distance function (from a point, or from $\partial\Omega$) is not smooth, radial functions in general cannot belong to $\text{dom}(-\Delta)$. However, one can produce "radial" eigenfunctions of the form $u_j = \psi_j(\gamma)$ provided that there exists an exhaustion $\gamma \in C^2(M \setminus \Omega)$ with properties that mimic those of a good distance function at infinity. General function-theoretic criteria in this spirit were developed by H. Donnelly [55] ($c = 0$), and K.D. Elworthy and F-Y. Wang [60] ($c > 0$). In particular, as a corollary of the main criterion in [55], a manifold with $\text{Ric} \geq 0$ and maximal volume growth (that is, $\text{vol}(B_r) \geq Dr^m$ for some $D > 0$) satisfies $\sigma(M) = [0, +\infty)$. It is important to observe that no pole assumption is required in Donnelly's paper and, as far as we know, it is the first result of this kind in the literature. Since then, major recent improvements have been made in a series of papers ([130], [137], [95], [32]), whose guiding idea is to replace the L^2 -norm in (113) with the L^1 -norm. The starting point is the following result of K.T. Sturm:

Theorem 6.2 ([130]). *Let M be a complete non-compact manifold with $\text{Ric} \geq -K$ for some $K \geq 0$. If the volume of M grows uniformly subexponentially⁷, then the L^p -spectra⁸ are the same for all $p \in [1, +\infty]$.*

As first pointed out in [137], the key fact here is that in the computation of the L^1 spectrum one can effectively use smoothed distance functions to construct a sequence $\{u_j\}$ that satisfy $\|\Delta u_j + \lambda u_j\|_1 = o(\|u_j\|_1)$ as $j \rightarrow +\infty$. In this way, in [137], [95] the authors proved the following striking

⁶Here, $\sigma(M)$ for incomplete M is defined as the spectrum of the Friedrichs extension of $(-\Delta, C_c^\infty(M))$.

⁷We say that the volume grows uniformly subexponentially if for each $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $C_\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\text{vol}(B_r(x)) \leq C_\varepsilon e^{\varepsilon r} \text{vol}(B_1(x)) \quad \forall x \in M.$$

⁸Denoting with Δ_2 the Laplace operator on L^2 , the semigroup $e^{t\Delta_2}$ extends to a strongly continuous contraction semigroup T_p on $L^p(M)$ for all $p \in [1, +\infty)$. By definition, the L^p -spectrum is the spectrum of the generator Δ_p of T_p , and Δ_∞ is the adjoint of Δ_1 .

Theorem 6.3 ([137, 95]). *Let M be complete and suppose that*

$$(115) \quad \liminf_{\rho(x) \rightarrow +\infty} \text{Ric}_x = 0$$

in the sense of quadratic forms. Then, $\sigma(M) = [0, +\infty)$.

Besides on [55], this result improves on [90] and [62] (see also Corollary 2.17 in [26]), where M was assumed to have a pole. Further refinements of (115) have been given in [32].

In some instances, the uniformity of the subexponential volume growth in Theorem 6.2 is quite difficult to check. This is the case of gradient Ricci solitons or of proper self-shrinkers of the mean curvature flow in \mathbb{R}^n , for which partial results in [95] suggest that $\sigma(M) = [0, +\infty)$. In [32], N. Charalambous and Z. Lu proved an important generalization of Weyl's criterion that allowed them to deal with these relevant examples:

Theorem 6.4. *Let M be a complete manifold, and fix $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$. If there exists a sequence $\{u_j\} \subset \text{dom}(-\Delta)$ such that*

$$\|u_j\|_\infty \cdot \|\Delta u_j + \lambda u_j\|_1 = o(\|u_j\|_2^2) \quad \text{as } j \rightarrow +\infty,$$

then $\lambda \in \sigma(M)$.

We observe that $\text{dom}(-\Delta)$ and $\sigma(M)$ are referred to the L^2 -spectrum. This criterion is quite flexible: it allows, for example, to replace (115) by the weaker conditions

$$\begin{cases} \liminf_{\rho(x) \rightarrow +\infty} \text{Ric}(\nabla \rho, \nabla \rho) \geq 0 & \text{and} \\ \text{either } \text{vol}(M) = +\infty & \text{or } \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\log(\text{vol}(M) \setminus \text{vol}(B_r))}{r} = 0 \end{cases}$$

where $\rho(x)$ is the distance from some origin o and $x \notin \text{Cut}(o)$. As another relevant application, we quote the following beautiful result by L. Silvaris [128], that improves on [32, 95]. We recall that a weighted manifold (M, g, f) is a Riemannian manifold (M, g) endowed with a reference function f , and that its Bakry-Emery Ricci tensor is defined as

$$\text{Ric}_f = \text{Ric} + \text{Hess}f.$$

Theorem 6.5. [128] *Let (M, g, f) be a complete weighted manifold. If $\text{Ric}_f \geq \frac{1}{2}$ and $|\nabla f|^2 \leq f$, then $\sigma(M) = [0, +\infty)$.*

Remark 6.6. For weighted manifolds, similar question can be asked for the spectrum of the drifted Laplacian $\Delta_f = \Delta - \langle \nabla f, \nabla \cdot \rangle$, and the situation is quite different from that for Δ . Interesting results can be found in [128, 43].

A typical case when the assumptions in Theorem 6.5 are met is that of shrinking Ricci solitons, for which up to rescaling g and translating f , $\text{Ric}_f = \frac{1}{2}$ and $|\nabla f|^2 \leq f$. Therefore, the spectrum of a complete, shrinking Ricci soliton is $[0, +\infty)$, as shown in [32] (and, under a further growth condition on f , in [95]).

Another class of manifolds that share a great similarity with shrinking Ricci solitons is the class of self-shrinkers for the mean curvature flow. We recall that $X : M^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is called a self-shrinker if its mean curvature vector satisfies

$$H = -\frac{X^\perp}{2}$$

X^\perp being the orthogonal component of the position vector. If X is proper, the function $f = |X|^2/4$ is a proper exhaustion satisfying $|\nabla f|^2 \leq f$. Although it is not true that $\text{Ric}_f \geq \frac{1}{2}$, nevertheless one can still prove the following result:

Theorem 6.7. [127] *If $M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a properly immersed self-shrinker for the mean curvature flow, then $\sigma(M) = [0, +\infty)$.*

In all of the examples, the fact that $\sigma(M) = [0, +\infty)$ depends on the existence of an exhaustion γ such that $|\Delta\gamma|$ and $|\nabla\gamma|^2 - 1$ are suitably small in an integral sense, coupled with a subexponential growth of $V(r) = \text{vol}(\{\gamma \leq r\})$ (if $V(\infty) = \infty$) or otherwise a subexponential decay of $V(\infty) - V(r)$, in the spirit of Donnelly and Elworthy-Wang's criteria (and its L^1 -versions in [32]). In the lack of subexponential volume growth, without the pole assumption very few is known, and is still the subject of an active area of research. It has been conjectured in [32] that if M is complete with $\text{vol}(M) = +\infty$, condition $\text{Ric} \geq -K$ for some $K > 0$ imply that the essential spectrum is $[c, +\infty)$, for some $c \geq 0$. Note that the requirement $\text{vol}(M) = +\infty$ is needed in view of the examples constructed by J. Lott in [94]⁹. However, very recently, in [124] the authors showed that the above conjecture is false. More precisely, they proved the following beautiful:

Theorem 6.8. *Let (M, g_0) be a complete, noncompact Riemannian manifold, and let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. If g_0 has bounded curvature and positive injectivity radius, there is a metric g on M such that (M, g) has bounded curvature, positive injectivity radius and, for the Laplacian of the metric g , $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(M)$ has at least n gaps.*

In particular, Riemannian coverings (M, g_0) of compact manifolds satisfy the assumptions of the theorem. In view of this result, one can ask whether the gaps stay below some fixed threshold. We are tempted to suggest the following

Conjecture 6.9. *Let M be a complete manifold with $\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\kappa$ for some $\kappa > 0$. If $\text{vol}(M) = +\infty$, then*

$$\sigma_{\text{ess}}(M) \supset \left[\frac{(m-1)^2\kappa}{4}, +\infty \right).$$

6.1. Immersed submanifolds, I: the ball property. We now move to investigate more closely the spectrum of isometrically immersed submanifolds, in particular minimal ones. As in the case of shrinking Ricci solitons and self-shrinkers, it may happen that $\sigma(M) = [0, +\infty)$ even without a good control on the curvature. Another example, which we think to be quite curious, is that of graphs, for which we have the following recent result:

Theorem 6.10 (Matos-Montenegro [103]). *The spectrum of any complete smooth graph over a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is $[0, +\infty)$.*

Note that no assumption is required on the graph function. In particular, if $\Omega \neq \mathbb{R}^m$, the graph may oscillate fastly when approaching $\partial\Omega$. Another examples for which $\sigma(M) = [0, +\infty)$ but no reasonable control on the curvature is available are described in (7.1), and are a consequence of a simple but flexible criterion, called the ball property, which we now describe. We begin with the following

Definition 6.11. *A Riemannian manifold M has the ball property if there exists $R > 0$ and a collection of disjoint balls $\{B_R^M(x_j)\}_{j=1}^{+\infty}$ of radius R centered at x_j such that for some constants $C > 0$, $\delta \in (0, 1)$, possibly depending on R ,*

$$(116) \quad \text{Vol}(B_{\delta R}^M(x_j)) \geq C^{-1} \text{Vol}(B_R^M(x_j)) \quad \forall j \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Observe that (116) is *not* a doubling condition since it needs to hold only along the sequence $\{x_j\}$ and the constant C may depend on R . The importance of the ball property is that its validity implies that the essential spectrum is nonempty.

⁹The volume condition was absent in the original formulation of the conjecture in [32], but was pointed out to us by the authors themselves after they discovered J. Lott's paper.

Theorem 6.12 (Bessa-Jorge-Mari-[17]). *If a Riemannian manifold has the ball property (with parameters R, δ, C), then*

$$(117) \quad \inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta) \leq \frac{C}{R^2(1-\delta)^2}.$$

The well-known Bishop-Gromov volume comparison theorem, see [27], [75], [115], shows that any complete non-compact Riemannian m -manifold M with Ricci curvature bounded from below has the ball property, therefore it has non-empty essential spectrum. This was known to H. Donnelly, that proved sharp results in the class of manifolds with Ricci curvature bounded below. Donnelly showed that the essential spectrum of a complete non-compact Riemannian m -manifold M with Ricci curvature $\text{Ric}_M \geq -(m-1)c^2 > -\infty$ intersects the interval $[0, (m-1)^2c^2/4]$, [52, Thm. 3.1]. However, there exist examples of complete non-compact Riemannian manifolds with the ball property and $\inf \text{Ric} = -\infty$. For instance, the examples of Jorge-Xavier of minimal surfaces between two parallel planes that have Ricci curvature satisfying $\inf \text{Ric} = -\infty$, see [20], [120] and some of them have the ball property and therefore have non-empty essential spectrum. H. Rosenberg and E. Toubiana, in [121], constructed a complete minimal annulus between two parallel planes of \mathbb{R}^3 such that the immersion is proper in the slab. The Jorge, Xavier's and Rosenberg, Toubiana's examples are constructed with a flexible method depending on a chosen set of parameters and we will show that, depending on this choice of parameters, the spectrum of the complete minimal surfaces immersed in the slab can be the half-line $[0, \infty)$.

Other examples of manifolds with the ball property are, for instance, the non-proper submanifolds with locally bounded geometry. An isometric immersion $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$ is said to have *locally bounded geometry* if for each compact set $W \subset N$ there is a constant $\Lambda = \Lambda(W)$ such that

$$\|\alpha_\varphi\|_{L^\infty(\varphi^{-1}(W))} \leq \Lambda.$$

Here α_φ is the second fundamental form of the immersion φ .

To complete this section about the ball property we will prove the following result about the spectrum of non-proper submanifolds with locally bounded geometry.

Theorem 6.13 (Bessa-Jorge-Mari-[17]). *Let $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$ be an isometric immersion with locally bounded geometry of an open Riemannian m -manifold M into a complete Riemannian n -manifold N . If the immersion is non-proper, then M has the ball property. Thus, it has non empty essential spectrum.*

6.2. Proof of Theorem 6.12. In this section we show that the ball property, introduced in Definition 6.11, implies the existence of elements in the essential spectrum of $-\Delta$. Let M be a Riemannian manifold with the ball property, this is, there exists $R > 0$ and a collection of disjoint balls $\{B_R^M(x_j)\}_{j=1}^\infty$ such that for some constants $C > 0$ and $\delta \in (0, 1)$ the inequalities

$$\text{vol}(B_{\delta R}^M(x_j)) \geq C^{-1} \text{vol}(B_R^M(x_j)), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots$$

hold. For each j , define the compactly supported, Lipschitz function $\phi_j(x) = \zeta(\rho_j(x))$, where $\rho_j(x) = \text{dist}(x, x_j)$ and

$$(118) \quad \zeta(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t \leq \delta R. \\ \frac{R-t}{R(1-\delta)}, & \text{if } t \in [\delta R, R]. \\ 0, & \text{if } t \geq R. \end{cases}$$

Observe that $|\zeta'| \leq \frac{1}{R(1-\delta)}$. By the ball property (116),

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_\lambda(\phi_j, \phi_j) &= \int_{B_R^M(x_j)} |\nabla \phi_j|^2 - \lambda \int_{B_R^M(x_j)} \phi_j^2 \\
 (119) \quad &\leq \frac{\text{Vol}(B_R^M(x_j))}{R^2(1-\delta)^2} - \lambda \text{vol}(B_{\delta R}^M(x_j)) \\
 &\leq \text{Vol}(B_R^M(x_j)) \left(\frac{1}{R^2(1-\delta)^2} - \lambda C^{-1} \right) \\
 &< 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

provided that $\lambda > C/(R^2(1-\delta)^2)$.

Since $\{\phi_j\}$ span an infinite-dimensional subspace of the domain of $-\Delta$, the Friedrichs extension of the operator $-(\Delta + \lambda)$ has infinite index, or equivalently, $-\Delta$ has infinite eigenvalues below λ , for each $\lambda > C/(R(1-\delta))^2$. By the Min-Max Theorem, see [52, Prop. 2.1 & 2.2], [116, Section 3], the inequality $\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta) \leq C/(R(1-\delta))^2$ follows.

Remark 6.14. *In virtue of the well known Bishop-Gromov volume comparison theorem, [27], [75], [115], all Riemannian n -manifolds M with Ricci curvature bounded below $\text{Ric}_M \geq -(n-1)k^2$ has the ball property. In fact, if we denote by $\text{Vol}_\kappa(r)$ the volume of a geodesic ball of radius r in the hyperbolic space \mathbb{H}_κ^n of constant sectional curvature κ . By the Bishop-Gromov volume comparison theorem, the ratio $\text{Vol}(B_r(x_j))/\text{Vol}_\kappa(r)$ is non-increasing on $[0, R]$. Hence, for each $\delta > 0$*

$$\text{Vol}(B_{\delta R}^M(x_j)) \geq \frac{\text{Vol}_\kappa(\delta R)}{\text{Vol}_\kappa(R)} \text{Vol}(B_R^M(x_j)) = C(\delta, R)^{-1} \text{Vol}(B_R^M(x_j)).$$

7. JORGE-XAVIER & ROSENBERG-TOUBIANA MINIMAL SURFACES

We will need to give a brief description of the complete minimal surfaces between two parallel planes, constructed by Jorge-Xavier in [84]. They constructed complete minimal immersions of the disk $\varphi: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ with \mathbb{R}^3 , $\varphi(M) \subset \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3: |z| < 1\}$. Let $\{D_n \subset \mathbb{D}\}$ be a sequence of closed disks centered at the origin such that $D_n \subset \text{int}(D_{n+1})$, $\cup D_n = \mathbb{D}$. Let $K_n \subset D_n$ be a compact set so that $K_n \cap D_{n-1} = \emptyset$ and $D_n \setminus K_n$ is connected as in the figure 1. below.

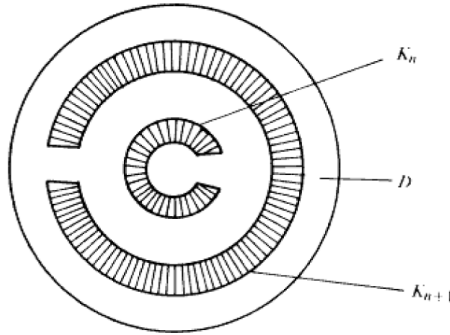


Fig. 1. The compact sets K_n .

By Runge's Theorem, [80, p. 96], there exists a holomorphic function $h: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $|h - c_n| < 1$ on K_n , for each n . Letting $g = e^h$ and $f = e^{-h}$ and setting

$$\phi = (f(1 - g^2)/2, i \cdot f(1 + g^2)/2, fg),$$

by the Weierstrass representation, one has that $\varphi = \text{Re } f\phi: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ is a minimal surface with bounded third coordinate. Let r_n denote the Euclidean distance between the inner

and the outer circle of K_n and for each n choose a constant c_n such that

$$(120) \quad \sum_{n \text{ even}}^{+\infty} r_n e^{c_n-1} = +\infty, \quad \sum_{n \text{ odd}}^{+\infty} r_n e^{c_n-1} = +\infty.$$

Condition (120) implies that this minimal surface is complete.

The induced metric ds^2 by this minimal immersion is conformal to the Euclidean metric $|dz|^2$ given by $ds^2 = \lambda^2 |dz|^2$, where

$$(121) \quad \lambda(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left(|e^{h(z)}| + |e^{-h(z)}| \right).$$

The choice of the compact subsets $K_n \subset D_n$ with width r_n and the set of constants c_n satisfying (120) and yielding a complete minimal surface of \mathbb{R}^3 between two parallel planes is what we are calling a choice of parameters, $(\{(r_n, c_n)\})$, in Jorge-Xavier's construction. We should give a brief description of Rosenberg-Toubiana construction of a complete minimal annulus properly immersed into a slab of \mathbb{R}^3 , see details in [121]. They start considering a labyrinth in the annulus

$$\mathbb{A}(1/c, c) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 1/c < |z| < c\}, \quad c > 1$$

composed by compact sets K_n contained in the annulus $\mathbb{A}(1/c, c)$ and compact sets $L_n = \{1/\bar{z} : -z \in K_n\}$ contained in the annulus $\mathbb{A}(1/c, 1)$ as in the figure 2. below. The compact sets L_n are converging to the boundary $|z| = 1/c$ and the compact sets K_n are converging to the boundary $|z| = c$.

They needed two non-vanishing holomorphic functions $f, g: \mathbb{A}(1/c, c) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, in order to construct a minimal surface via Weierstrass representation formula, so that the resulting minimal surface is geodesically complete and properly immersed into a slab. They construct f and g satisfying $f(z) \cdot g(z) = 1/z$ where $|g(z) - e^{2c_n}| < 1$ on K_n and $|g(z) - e^{-2c_n}| < 1$ on L_n , where $\{c_n\}$ is a sequence of positive numbers such that

$$\sum_n^\infty r_n e^{2c_n} = \infty, \quad \sum_n^\infty s_n e^{2c_n} = \infty$$

and r_n and s_n are the width of K_n and L_n respectively. The induced metric by the immersion on the annulus $\mathbb{A}(1/c, c)$ is $ds^2 = \lambda^2 |dz|^2$ where

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2|z|} \left(\frac{1}{|g(z)|} + |g(z)| \right).$$

On K_n we have

$$(122) \quad e^{2c_n} \geq \left(1 + \frac{e^{2c_n}}{2} \right) \geq \lambda \geq \frac{1}{2|c|} (e^{2c_n} - 1)$$

The choice of parameters $\{(r_n, c_n)\}$ in Jorge-Xavier's construction or $\{(r_n, s_n, c_n)\}$ in Rosenberg-Toubiana's construction gives information about the essential spectrum of the resulting surfaces. In the next result, set $\lambda_n := \sup_{z \in K_n} \lambda(z)$.

Theorem 7.1 (Bessa-Jorge-Mari-[17]). *Let $\varphi: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be either Jorge-Xavier's or Rosenberg-Toubiana's¹⁰ complete minimal surface immersed into the slab with defining parameters $\{(r_n, c_n)\}$ or $\{(r_n, s_n, c_n)\}$. If $\limsup \lambda_n r_n = \infty$, then $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta) = [0, \infty)$. And if $\limsup \lambda_n r_n > 0$, then $\varphi(\mathbb{D})$ or $\varphi(\mathbb{A}(1/c, c))$ has the ball property, therefore $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta) \neq \emptyset$.*

At points $z \in K_n$ we have $e^{1+c_n} \geq \lambda(z) \geq \frac{1}{2} e^{c_n-1}$, therefore

$$e^{c_n+1} \geq \lambda_n \geq e^{c_n}/2e.$$

¹⁰Whether $\Omega = \mathbb{D}$ or $\Omega = \mathbb{A}(1/c, c)$.

If $c_n = -\log(r_n^2)$ we have that the parameters $\{(r_n, c_n)\}$ satisfies (120) and $\lambda_n r_n = 1/(2er_n)$. Thus $\limsup \lambda_n r_n = \infty$ yielding a complete minimal surface between two parallel planes with spectrum $\sigma(-\Delta) = [0, \infty)$. In the original construction in [84], Jorge-Xavier choose $c_n = -\log r_n$ that yields $e \geq r_n \lambda_n \geq 1/2e$ and the resulting minimal surfaces has nonempty essential spectrum.

7.1. Application of the ball property to minimal surfaces in the slab. In this section we will show that, for a suitable choice of their defining parameters, the Jorge-Xavier and Rosenberg-Toubiana complete minimal surfaces immersed into slabs of \mathbb{R}^3 have the ball property. Denoting by $\varphi: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \{(x_1, x_2, x_3): |x_3| < 1\}$ and $\varphi: \mathbb{A}(1/c/c) \rightarrow \{(x_1, x_2, x_3): 1/c < x_3 < c\}$ with parameters $\{(r_n, c_n)\}$, $\{(r_n, s_n, c_n)\}$ respectively, the examples of Jorge-Xavier and Rosenberg-Toubiana, we shall show that with the choice $c_n = -\log(r_n^2)$, we have that $0 = \inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta)$ in both surfaces. The induced metric ds^2 in Jorge-Xavier minimal immersion is conformal to the Euclidean metric $|dz|^2$. More precisely, $ds^2 = \lambda^2 |dz|^2$, where

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} (|e^h| + |e^{-h}|).$$

At points of K_n ,

$$e^{1+c_n} \geq \lambda \geq \frac{1}{2} e^{c_n-1},$$

thus,

$$e^{2+2c_n} |dz|^2 \geq ds^2 = \lambda^2 |dz|^2 \geq \frac{1}{4} e^{2c_n-2} |dz|^2.$$

Choosing $c_n = -\log(r_n^2)$ and letting I_n be the segment of the real axis that crosses K_n one has that the length $\ell(I_n)$ of this segment in the metric ds^2 has the following lower and upper bound

$$\frac{e^2}{r_n^4} \geq \ell(I_n) \geq r_n e^{c_n-1} \geq \frac{e^{-1}}{r_n}.$$

Let p_n be the center of the I_n and denote by $B_R^{ds^2}(p_n)$ and $B_R^{|dz|^2}(p_n)$ the geodesic balls of radius R and center p_n with respect to the metric ds^2 and the metric $|dz|^2$ respectively. Giving $R > 0$, there exists n_R such that for all $n \geq n_R$ the geodesic ball $B_R^{ds^2}(p_n) \subset K_n$ for all $n \geq n_R$. Indeed, since $r_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, just choose n_R be such that $r_{n_R} \leq \frac{e^{-1}}{3R}$. Moreover, these inclusions

$$B_{R/(e^{1+c_n})}^{|dz|^2}(p_n) \subset B_R^{ds^2}(p_n) \subset B_{2R/(e^{c_n-1})}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)$$

holds. Therefore, for $\delta \in (0, 1)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vol}_{ds^2}(B_{\delta R}^{ds^2}(p_n)) &\geq \text{vol}_{ds^2}(B_{\delta R/(e^{1+c_n})}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)) \\ (123) \quad &\geq \frac{1}{4} e^{2c_n-2} \text{vol}_{|dz|^2}(B_{\delta R/(e^{1+c_n})}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)) \\ &= \frac{1}{4e^4} \text{vol}_{|dz|^2}(B_{\delta R}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vol}_{ds^2}(B_R^{ds^2}(p_n)) &\leq \text{vol}_{ds^2}(B_{2R/(e^{c_n-1})}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)) \\ (124) \quad &\leq e^{2c_n+2} \text{vol}_{|dz|^2}(B_{2R/(e^{c_n-1})}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)) \\ &= 4e^4 \text{vol}_{|dz|^2}(B_R^{|dz|^2}(p_n)). \end{aligned}$$

From (123) and (124) we have

$$(125) \quad \text{vol}_{ds^2}(B_{\delta R}^{ds^2}(p_n)) \geq \frac{\delta^2}{e^{10}} \cdot \text{vol}_{ds^2}(B_R^{ds^2}(p_n)).$$

This shows that Jorge-Xavier minimal surfaces with those choices of c_n above has the ball property, (along the sequence p_n , for $n \geq n_R$), with parameters R , δ and $C = e^{10}/\delta^2$. By Theorem 6.12,

$$\inf \sigma_{ess}(-\Delta) \leq \frac{C}{R^2(1-\delta)^2}.$$

Letting $R \rightarrow \infty$, we conclude that $0 \in \sigma_{ess}(-\Delta)$.

Likewise, the induced metric in the Rosenberg-Toubiana's complete minimal annulus properly immersed into a slab of \mathbb{R}^3 is $\lambda^2|dz|^2$, where $\lambda = \frac{1}{2|z|} \left(\frac{1}{|g(z)|} + |g(z)| \right)$. On K_n we have

$$e^{2c_n} \geq \left(1 + \frac{e^{2c_n}}{2} \right) \geq \lambda \geq \frac{1}{2|c|} (e^{2c_n} - 1).$$

Letting I_n be the segment of the real axis crossing K_n and p_n the middle point of I_n we have that the geodesic ball (in the metric ds^2) with radius $R > 0$ and center p_n is contained in K_n , for sufficiently large n ,

$$B_R^{ds^2}(p_n) \subset K_n.$$

Moreover,

$$B_{\frac{1}{e^{2c_n}}R}^{|dz|^2}(p_n) \subset B_R^{ds^2}(p_n) \subset B_{\frac{2|c|}{e^{2c_n}-1}R}^{|dz|^2}(p_n).$$

Thus

$$\text{vol}_{ds^2}(B_{\delta R}^{ds^2}(p_n)) \geq \text{vol}_{ds^2}(B_{\frac{1}{e^{2c_n}}\delta R}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)) \geq \frac{(e^{2c_n} - 1)^2}{4|c|^2 e^{4c_n}} \text{vol}_{|dz|^2}(B_{\delta R}^{|dz|^2}(p_n))$$

and

$$\text{vol}_{ds^2}(B_R^{ds^2}(p_n)) \leq \text{vol}_{ds^2}(B_{\frac{2|c|}{e^{2c_n}-1}R}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)) \leq \frac{4|c|^2 e^{4c_n}}{(e^{2c_n} - 1)^2} \text{vol}_{|dz|^2}(B_R^{|dz|^2}(p_n)).$$

Therefore, for n so that $1 - r_n \geq 2/3$ we have

$$\text{vol}_{ds^2}(B_{\delta R}^{ds^2}(p_n)) \geq \frac{\delta^2}{81|c|^4} \text{vol}_{ds^2}(B_R^{ds^2}(p_n)).$$

This shows that Rosenberg-Toubiana minimal surfaces with those choices of c_n have the ball property, (along the sequence p_n), with parameters R , δ and $C = 81|c|^4/\delta^2$. By Theorem 6.12,

$$\inf \sigma_{ess}(-\Delta) \leq \frac{C}{R^2(1-\delta)^2}.$$

Again, letting $R \rightarrow \infty$, we conclude that $0 \in \sigma_{ess}(-\Delta)$. This finishes the proof.

We conclude this section calling the attention to an example of a bounded minimal surface $\varphi: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ with $\dim_{\mathcal{H}}(\varphi(M)) = 3$, which is not a covering and $\sigma_{ess}(-\Delta) \neq \emptyset$. P. Andrade [7], constructed a complete minimal immersion $\varphi: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ with bounded curvature with the property that $\overline{\varphi(\mathbb{C})}$ was an unbounded subset of the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^3 with $\text{vol}_3(\overline{\varphi(\mathbb{C})}) = \infty$. In other words, he constructed a dense complete minimal surface with bounded curvature thus, with the ball property. However, the restriction of the parametrization of Andrade's surface to a strip $U = \{z \in \mathbb{C}: |\text{Re } z| < 1\}$, yields a bounded, simply-connected minimal immersion with the ball property and dense in a bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^3 . To give more details, we will keep Andrade's notation, thus, here and only here, H will be a holomorphic function.

Example 7.2. Choose $r_1, r_2 > 0$ such that r_1/r_2 is irrational and $r_1/r_2 < 1$, and set $d = r_2 - r_1$. Define the map $\chi: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 = \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{R}$, $\chi(z) = (L(z) - \overline{H(z)}, h(z))$, for the following choice of holomorphic functions L, H and harmonic function h ,

$$L(z) = (r_1 - r_2)e^z, \quad H(z) = -de^{\left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}-1\right)z}, \quad \text{and}$$

$$h(z) = 4 \left(\frac{d}{r_2}\right)^{1/2} \left|\frac{r_2}{r_1}\right| |r_2 - r_1| \Re \left(ie^{\frac{r_1}{2r_2}z}\right),$$

where \Re means the real part. Then, a straightforward computation gives that

$$|L'(z)| + |H'(z)| > 0, \quad L'H' = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial z}\right)^2 \quad \text{on } \mathbb{C},$$

the necessary and sufficient conditions on χ to be a conformal minimal immersion of \mathbb{C} in \mathbb{R}^3 . Restricting χ to the region $U = \{u + iv : |u| < 1\}$, we get a bounded, simply connected minimal immersion $\varphi = \chi|_U$. For each fixed $u \in (-1, 1)$, $\varphi(u + iv)$ is a dense immersed trochoid in the cylinder $\Gamma_u = [B_{s_1(u)} \setminus B_{s_2(u)}] \times (-l(u), l(u))$, where s_1, s_2, l are explicit functions of u depending on r_1 and r_2 . Therefore, $\lim \varphi$ is dense in the open subset $\bigcup_{u \in (-1, 1)} \Gamma_u$ of \mathbb{R}^3 , which gives $\dim_{\mathcal{H}}(\lim \varphi) = 3$. Moreover, the induced metric ds^2 satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= (|L'| + |H'|)^2 |dz|^2 \\ (126) \quad &= \left(|r_2 - r_1|e^u + de^{\left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}-1\right)u}\right)^2 |dz|^2 \\ &\geq 4(r_2 - r_1)^2 |dz|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Considering $z_k = 2ik \in U$, each of the unit balls $B_1^{|dz|^2}(z_k) \subseteq U$ in the metric $|dz|^2$ contains a ball $B_R(z_k)$ in the metric ds^2 of radius at least $R = 2|r_2 - r_1|$. Since the sectional curvature of χ satisfies

$$K = -c_1 \left(e^{\left(1-\frac{r_1}{4r_2}\right)u} + c_2 e^{\left(\frac{3r_1}{4r_2}-1\right)u}\right)^{-4},$$

for some positive constants c_1, c_2 , and $1 - \frac{r_1}{4r_2}$ and $\frac{3r_1}{4r_2} - 1$ have opposite signs, then χ has globally bounded curvature. In particular, $\{B_R(z_k)\}$ is a collection of disjoint balls in (U, ds^2) with uniformly bounded sectional curvature, therefore, $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta) \neq \emptyset$ on (U, ds^2) , by Theorem 6.12 and Remark 6.14.

7.2. Proof of Theorem 6.13. Consider a non-proper isometric immersion $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$ with locally bounded geometry of a complete Riemannian manifold into a complete Riemannian manifold N . We are going to show that there exists a sequence $\{x_j\} \subset M$ a radius R , a constant $C > 0$ and $\delta \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$\text{vol}_M(B_{\delta R}^M(x_j)) \geq C^{-1} \text{vol}_M(B_R^M(x_j)).$$

In other words, M has the ball property. Let $y_0 \in \lim \varphi$ and let $W \subset N$ be a compact subset with $y_0 \in \text{int}(W)$. Let $\Lambda_0 = \Lambda_0(W)$ be such that $\|\alpha_\varphi\|_{L^\infty(\varphi^{-1}(W))} \leq \Lambda_0$. The Gauss equation and the upper bound $\sup_W |K_N| < \infty$ of the sectional curvatures of N on W gives a positive number $b_0 > 0$ such that

$$\sup_{x \in \varphi^{-1}(W)} |K_M(x)| \leq 2\Lambda_0^2 + \sup_W |K_N| \leq b_0,$$

where K_M are the sectional curvatures of M . Therefore, each connected component $U \subset \varphi^{-1}(W)$ has sectional curvatures uniformly bounded $|K_U| \leq b_0$. Set

$$(127) \quad 2r_0 = \min\{i_W, (2\Lambda_0)^{-1}, b_0^{-1/2} \cdot \cot^{-1}(1/(2\sqrt{b_0})), \text{dist}_N(y_0, N \setminus W)\},$$

where $i_w = \inf\{\text{inj}_N(x), x \in W\}$. Let $B_0 = \overline{B_{r_0}^N}(y_0)$ be the closure of the geodesic ball of N with radius r_0 and center y_0 . There exists a sequence of points $q_j \in M$, $q_j \rightarrow \infty$ in M such that $\varphi(q_j) \rightarrow y_0$ in N . Passing to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that $q_j \in B_0$ and $q_j \neq q_{j'}$ if $j \neq j'$. Define $\rho_{y_0}: N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $\rho_{y_0}(z) = \text{dist}_N(y_0, z)^2/2$, $z \in N$. Since $r_0 < \text{inj}_N(y_0)$, the function $z \rightarrow \rho_{y_0}(z) \in C^2$ if $\rho_{y_0}(z) \leq r_0$. If we let $d_{b_0}(x) = \text{dist}_{\mathbb{N}^n(b_0)}(0, x)$ be the distance to a origin 0 in a simply connected n -space form $\mathbb{N}^n(b_0)$ of constant sectional curvature b_0 then by the hessian comparison theorem we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hess}\rho_{y_0}(z)(Y, Y) &\geq \text{Hess}\frac{1}{2}d_{b_0}(p_0, p)^2(Y', Y') \\
 (128) \quad &\geq \sqrt{b_0} \cot(\sqrt{b_0} r_0) |Y'|^2 \\
 &\geq \frac{1}{2} |Y|^2,
 \end{aligned}$$

where $d_N(y_0, z) = d_{b_0}(p_0, p) \leq r_0$, $|Y| = |Y'|$, $Y \perp \nabla \rho_y$ and $Y' \perp \nabla d_{b_0}$. We need part of the following result that might have interest in its own.

Lemma 7.3. *Let $r \leq r_0/8$. Then*

- i. *For each $x \in \varphi^{-1}(B_0)$ we have $\text{inj}_M(x) > r_0$.*
- ii. *Let U_j be a connected component of $\varphi^{-1}(\overline{B_{4r}^N}(y_0))$ containing q_j , then*

$$\text{dist}_N(\varphi(z_1), \varphi(z_2)) \leq \text{dist}_M(z_1, z_2) \leq 2\text{dist}_N(\varphi(z_1), \varphi(z_2)), \forall z_1, z_2 \in U.$$

Thus the map $\varphi|_{U_j}: U_j \rightarrow N$ is an embedding.

- iii. *Take $x_j \in U_j$ such that $\text{dist}_N(y_0, \varphi(x_j)) = \text{dist}_N(y_0, \varphi(U_j))$. If j is large enough then $B_{3r}^M(x_j) \subset U_j \subset B_{10r}^M(x_j)$.*

Proof. Let $x \in \varphi^{-1}(B_0)$. Suppose that $\text{dist}_M(x, \text{cut}_M(x)) < r_0$. Let $z \in \text{cut}_M(x)$ such that $\text{dist}_M(x, z) = \text{dist}_M(x, \text{cut}_M(x))$. By (127), z is not conjugated to x , thus, there are two distinct minimal geodesics γ_1 and γ_2 joining x to z , making a geodesic loop $\gamma = \gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2$ based at x , [37, Lemma 5.6]. Since $r_0 > \text{dist}_M(x, z) \geq \text{dist}_N(\varphi(x), \varphi(z))$, the closed curve $\varphi(\gamma)$ is the region in N where ρ_{y_0} is C^2 . The function $h(s) = \rho_{y_0}(\varphi(\gamma(t)))$ has a maximum at $s = \text{inj}_M(x)$, however

$$\begin{aligned}
 h''(s) &= \nabla d_{\rho_{y_0}}(d\varphi\gamma', d\varphi\gamma') + \langle \nabla \rho_{y_0}, \alpha(\gamma', \gamma') \rangle \\
 (129) \quad &\geq 1/2 - r_0 \Lambda_0 \\
 &\geq 1/4, \quad 0 \leq s \leq 2\text{inj}_M(x).
 \end{aligned}$$

This contradiction proves item (i). To prove (ii), let $U_j \subset \varphi^{-1}(\overline{B_{4r}^N}(y_0))$ be a connected component containing q_j . Let $z_1, z_2 \in U_j$ and $y_1 = \varphi(z_1)$ and $y_2 = \varphi(z_2)$. Let $\gamma(s)$, $s \in [0, \text{dist}_M(z_1, z_2)]$ be a minimal geodesic in M joining z_1 to z_2 . We may assume without loss of generality that $\text{dist}_N(y_0, y_1) \leq \text{dist}_N(y_0, y_2)$. Observe that we have $\rho_{y_0}(\varphi(\gamma(s))) \leq \rho_{y_0}(y_2)$ for all s . Otherwise, $s \mapsto \rho_{y_0}(\varphi(\gamma(s)))$ has a maximum at some interior point $s_0 \in (0, \text{dist}_M(z_1, z_2))$ and $\text{dist}_N(y_0, \varphi(\gamma(s_0))) < r_0$. Taking the second derivative at this point of maximum and we get a contradiction, as above, and that proves our assertion. Moreover, $s \mapsto \rho_{y_1}(\varphi(\gamma(s)))$ is of class at least C^2 . It is clear that $(\rho_{y_1}(\varphi(\gamma(s))))'' \geq 1/4$

for all $s \in [0, t = \text{dist}_M(z_1, z_2)]$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\text{dist}_N^2(y_1, y_2)}{2} &= \rho_{y_1}(\varphi(\gamma(t))) \\
&= \rho_{y_1}(\varphi(\gamma(0))) + t\rho_{y_1}'(\varphi(\gamma(s)))|_{s=0} \\
&\quad + \int_0^1 (1-s) (\rho_{y_1}(\varphi(\gamma(st))))'' \, ds \\
&\geq \frac{t^2}{4} \int_0^1 (1-s) \, ds \\
&= \frac{t^2}{8}.
\end{aligned}$$

It follows that $\text{dist}_M(z_1, z_2) \leq 2\text{dist}_N(\varphi(z_1), \varphi(z_2))$. To prove item iii. pick $x_j \in U_j$ such that $\text{dist}_N(y_0, \varphi(x_j)) = \text{dist}_N(y_0, \varphi(U_j))$. We may choose j large enough so that $\text{dist}_N(y_0, \varphi(x_j)) < r$. Let $x \in B_{3r}^M(x_j)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{dist}_N(\varphi(x), y_0) &\leq \text{dist}_N(\varphi(x), \varphi(x_j)) + \text{dist}_N(\varphi(x_j), y) \\
&< \text{dist}_M(x, x_j) + r \\
&\leq 4r.
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, let $x \in U$ then we have $\text{dist}_M(x_j, x) \leq 2\text{dist}_N(\varphi(x_j), \varphi(x))$ and $2\text{dist}_N(\varphi(x_j), \varphi(x)) \leq 2[\text{dist}_N(\varphi(x_j), y_0) + \text{dist}_N(y_0, \varphi(x))] \leq 10r$.

By the Lemma 7.3, there exists a sequence $x_j \in M$ such that

$$B_{3r}^M(x_j) \subset U_j \subset B_{10r}^M(x_j), \quad \forall j.$$

Observe that $\text{dist}_N(q_j, y_0) \geq \text{dist}_N(\varphi(x_j), y_0) \rightarrow 0$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$ and then $y_0 \in \lim \varphi$. Therefore passing to a subsequence we have that $x_j \neq x_{j+k}$ for all $k \geq 1$. Recall that the sectional curvatures of U_j are bounded below $K_{U_j} \geq -b_0$. Let $\mathbb{N}^m(-b_0)$ the simply connected space form of constant sectional curvature $-b_0$. Choose any $\delta \in (0, 1)$. By the Bishop-Gromov volume comparison theorem we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Vol}(B_{\delta 3r}^M(x_j)) &\geq \frac{\text{Vol}(B_{\delta 3r}^{\mathbb{N}^m(-b_0)})}{\text{Vol}(B_{3r}^{\mathbb{N}^m(-b_0)})} \text{Vol}(B_{3r}^M(x_j)) \\
&= C(b_0, m, \delta, 3r)^{-1} \text{Vol}(B_{3r}^M(x_j)).
\end{aligned}$$

This shows that M has the ball property with respect to the parameters $\{x_j\}$, $R = 3r$, $C^{-1} = \text{Vol}(B_{\delta 3r}^{\mathbb{N}^m(-b_0)})/\text{Vol}(B_{3r}^{\mathbb{N}^m(-b_0)})$ and any $\delta \in (0, 1)$. Since $3r \in (0, 3r_0/8)$ and $\delta \in (0, 1)$ we have by Theorem 6.12 (taking $\delta = 1/2$) that

$$\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta) \leq \frac{256}{9r_0^2} \cdot \frac{\text{Vol}(B_{3r}^{\mathbb{N}^m(-b_0)})}{\text{Vol}(B_{\delta 3r/2}^{\mathbb{N}^m(-b_0)})}.$$

□

7.3. Proof of Theorem 7.1. To prove Theorem 7.1 we will apply the following proposition derived from the Spectral Theorem, see details in [52, Prop.2], [67, pp. 13-15]. Let M be a Riemannian manifold.

Proposition 7.4. *A necessary and sufficient condition for $(\eta - \epsilon, \eta + \epsilon) \cap \sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta) \neq \emptyset$ is that there exists an infinite dimensional subspace $G_\epsilon \subset D(-\Delta)$ of the domain of $-\Delta$, for which $\|(\Delta + \eta I)\psi\|_{L^2(M)} < \epsilon\|\psi\|_{L^2(M)}$, $\psi \in G_\epsilon$.*

To show that $\eta \geq 0$ belongs to $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta)$ we need to take a sequence $v_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and a sequence of functions $\psi_n \in C_0^\infty(M)$ satisfying $\|(\Delta + \eta I)\psi_n\|_{L^2(M)} < v_n \|\psi_n\|_{L^2(M)}$ with $\text{supp}\psi_n \cap \text{supp}\psi_{n'} = \emptyset$ if $n \neq n'$.

Consider a sequence of compact subsets $K_n \subset D_n$ with Euclidean width $r_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and the set of constants c_n satisfying (120) in Jorge-Xavier's or Rosenberg-Toubiana's construction. The induced metric on the minimal surface is conformal to the Euclidean metric $|dz|^2$ on the disk \mathbb{D} , this is $ds^2 = \lambda^2 |dz|^2$. Set $\lambda_n = \sup_{K_n} \lambda(z)$ and $\zeta_n = \lambda_n / (\inf_{K_n} \lambda(z))$ so that $\lambda_n / \zeta_n \leq \lambda \leq \lambda_n$ in K_n . Let I_n be the segment of the real axis that crosses K_n . The length $\ell_{ds^2}(I_n)$ of I_n in the metric ds^2 has the following lower and upper bound

$$\frac{\lambda_n r_n}{\zeta_n} \leq \ell_{ds^2}(I_n) \leq \lambda_n r_n.$$

Let p_n be the center of the I_n and denote by $B_t^{ds^2}(p_n)$ and $B_t^{|dz|^2}(p_n)$ the geodesic balls of radius t and center p_n with respect to the metrics ds^2 and $|dz|^2$ respectively. Denote by $\Delta^{|dz|^2}$ and by dx , respectively the Laplace operator and the Lebesgue measure of \mathbb{R}^2 with respect to the metric $|dz|^2$ and denote by Δ^{ds^2} and by $\lambda^2 dx$ the Laplace operator and the Riemannian measure on M with respect to the metric ds^2 . The Laplace operators $\Delta^{|dz|^2}$ and Δ^{ds^2} are related, on \mathbb{D} , by $\Delta^{ds^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \Delta^{|dz|^2}$. Given $\eta > 0$ and $f \in C_0^\infty(B_{r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n))$ be a smooth function with compact support in $B_{r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n) \subset K_n$ to be chosen later. We have that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Delta^{ds^2} f + \eta f\|_{L^2(M)}^2 &= \int_{B_{r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \Delta^{|dz|^2} f + \eta f \right)^2 \lambda^2 dx \\ &= \int_{B_{r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)} \frac{1}{\lambda^2} (\Delta^{|dz|^2} f)^2 dx + \eta^2 \int_{B_{r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)} f^2 \lambda^2 dx \\ &\quad + 2\eta \int_{B_{r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)} f \Delta^{|dz|^2} f dx \\ &\leq \int_{B_{r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)} \frac{\epsilon_n^2}{\lambda_n^2} (\Delta^{|dz|^2} f)^2 dx \\ &\quad + \eta^2 \zeta_n^2 \int_{B_{r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)} f^2 \lambda_n^2 dx \\ &\quad + 2\eta \zeta_n^2 \int_{B_{r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)} f \Delta^{|dz|^2} f dx \\ &\quad + 2\eta(\zeta_n^2 - 1) \int_{B_{r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)} |\nabla^{|dz|^2} f|^2 dx \\ &= \zeta_n^2 \int_{B_{r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_n^2} \Delta^{|dz|^2} f + \eta f \right)^2 \lambda_n^2 dx \\ &\quad + 2\eta(\zeta_n^2 - 1) \int_{B_{r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)} |\nabla^{|dz|^2} f|^2 dx. \end{aligned} \tag{130}$$

Let us consider the ball $B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n) = p_n + B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|dz|^2}(0) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ of radius $\lambda_n r_n$ and center p_n and the map $\xi: B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n) \rightarrow B_{r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)$ given by $\xi(p_n + x) = p_n + x/\lambda_n$ and define $h: B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $h = f \circ \xi$. We have that $\Delta^{|dz|^2} h = \Delta^{|dz|^2} f(\xi)/\lambda_n^2$ and the Jacobian $J(\xi)(x) = 1/\lambda_n^2$. Making the change of variables $x = \xi(y)$ we have that

$$\bullet \int_{B_{r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_n^2} \Delta^{|dz|^2} f + \eta f \right)^2 \lambda_n^2 dx = \int_{B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|dz|^2}(p_n)} (\Delta^{|dz|^2} h + \eta h)^2 dx.$$

$$\bullet \int_{B_{r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n)} |\nabla^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2} f|^2 dx = \int_{B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n)} |\nabla^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2} h|^2 dx.$$

Thus from (130) and the change of variable above we have the following inequality

$$(131) \quad \begin{aligned} \|\Delta^{ds^2} f + \eta f\|_{L^2(M)} &\leq \zeta_n \|\Delta^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2} h + \eta h\|_{L^2(B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n))} \\ &\quad + \sqrt{2\eta(\zeta_n^2 - 1)} \|\nabla^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2} h\|_{L^2(B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n))}, \end{aligned}$$

where $f: B_{r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n) \subset K_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $h = f \circ \xi: B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $h(p_n + x) = f(p_n + x/\lambda_n)$. Observe that $f = h \circ \xi^{-1}: B_{r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ so that $f(p_n + x) = h(p_n + \lambda_n x)$, $x \in B_{r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(0)$.

Therefore, given $h \in C_0^\infty(B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n))$ we obtain $f \in C_0^\infty(B_{r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n))$ and vice-versa, satisfying inequality (131).

Since $\sigma(-\Delta^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}) = \sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}) = [0, \infty)$, given a positive number $\eta > 0$ we have that $\eta \in \sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2})$. Therefore for each $\delta > 0$ there exists, (by Proposition 7.4), $h \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ such that

$$(132) \quad \|\Delta^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2} h + \eta h\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} < \delta \|h\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}.$$

Suppose that $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n \lambda_n = \infty$. Then there exists n_0 such that for all $n \geq n_0$ the ball $B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n)$ contains the support of h since for large n we have $1 \leq e_n < 2$ and the length $\ell_{ds^2}(I_n) \geq \lambda_n r_n / \zeta_n \rightarrow \infty$. For this function $h \in C_0^\infty(B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n))$ we have

$$\bullet \int_{B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n)} |\nabla^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2} h|^2 dx \leq \mu_1(n) \int_{B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n)} h^2 dy, \text{ where } \mu_1(n) \text{ is the first Dirichlet eigenvalue of the ball } B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n).$$

$$\bullet \text{ Letting } f(p_n + x) = h(p_n + \lambda_n x) \in C_0^\infty(B_{r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n)) \text{ we have}$$

$$(133) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n)} h^2 dy &= \int_{B_{r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n)} \lambda_n^2 f^2 dx \\ &\leq 4 \int_{B_{r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n)} f^2 \lambda^2 dx \\ &= 4 \|f\|_{L^2(M)}^2, \end{aligned}$$

since $\lambda_n \leq 2\lambda$.

• Putting together these information we have

$$\int_{B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n)} |\nabla^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2} h|^2 dx \leq 4 \|f\|_{L^2(M)}^2.$$

From inequality (131) we have then

$$\|\Delta^{ds^2} f + \eta f\|_{L^2(M)} \leq \left(2\zeta_n \delta + 2\sqrt{2\eta(\zeta_n^2 - 1)\mu_1(n)} \right) \|f\|_{L^2(M)}.$$

We are ready to conclude that each $\eta > 0$ belongs to $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta^{ds^2})$. Consider a sequence of positive numbers $v_i \rightarrow 0$. For each i , choose n such that $2\sqrt{2\eta(\epsilon_{n_i}^2 - 1)\mu_1(n_i)} < v_i/2$. This n exists since $\mu_1(n) = \lambda_1(B_{\lambda_n r_n}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n)) = c/(\lambda_n r_n)^2 \rightarrow 0$ and $\epsilon_n \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Take $\delta < v_i/4$ and choose $h_i \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ such that (131) holds and choosing n_i large enough so that $\text{supp } h_i \subset B_{\lambda_{n_i} r_{n_i}}^{|\mathrm{d}z|^2}(p_n)$. Then the function f_i associated to h_i satisfies

$$\|\Delta^{ds^2} f_i + \eta f_i\|_{L^2(M)} < v_i \|f_i\|_{L^2(M)}.$$

It is clear that we can choose the family h_i with support in different balls. All that shows that $\eta \in \sigma_{\text{ess}}(-\Delta^{\text{ds}^2})$. To finish the proof of Theorems 7.1 we need to address the case that $\limsup r_n \lambda_n > 0$. Observe that in K_n we have that

$$\frac{\lambda_n}{\zeta_n} \leq \lambda \leq \lambda_n.$$

This implies that, in K_n ,

$$\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{\zeta_n}\right)^2 |dz|^2 \leq ds^2 \leq \lambda_n^2 |dz|^2.$$

From this point on, is easy to see that (\mathbb{D}, ds^2) or $(\mathbb{A}(1/c, c), ds^2)$ has the ball property, see details in the application the subsection 7.1. Thus $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(ds^2) \neq \emptyset$. This finishes the proof of Theorem 7.1.

7.4. Immersed submanifolds, II: density and spectrum. Hereafter, we will consider proper (hence, complete), minimal immersions $\varphi : M^m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_\kappa^n$ in a space form \mathbb{N}_κ^n of curvature $-\kappa \leq 0$. Our main concern is to describe a characterization of the whole $\sigma(M)$, due to [91], which is free from curvature or topological conditions on M . It is known by [41] and [22], see Theorem 2.32, that for a minimal immersion $\varphi : M^m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_\kappa^n$ the fundamental tone $\lambda^*(M) = \inf \sigma(M)$ is at least that of \mathbb{N}_κ^m , i.e.,

$$(134) \quad \inf \sigma(M) \geq \frac{(m-1)^2 \kappa}{4}.$$

Moreover, as a corollary of [88] and [18], [16], if the second fundamental form Π satisfies the decay estimate

$$(135) \quad \begin{aligned} \lim_{\rho(x) \rightarrow +\infty} \rho(x) |\Pi(x)| &= 0 & \text{if } \kappa = 0 \\ \lim_{\rho(x) \rightarrow +\infty} |\Pi(x)| &= 0 & \text{if } \kappa > 0 \end{aligned}$$

($\rho(x)$ being the intrinsic distance with respect to some fixed origin $o \in M$), then M has the same spectrum that a totally geodesic submanifold $\mathbb{M}_\kappa^m \subset \mathbb{N}_\kappa^n$, that is,

$$(136) \quad \sigma(M) = \left[\frac{(m-1)^2 \kappa}{4}, +\infty \right).$$

According to [5], [108], (135) is ensured when M has finite total curvature, that is, when

$$(137) \quad \int_M |\Pi|^m < +\infty.$$

Remark 7.5. A characterization of the essential spectrum, similar to (136), also holds for submanifolds of the hyperbolic space \mathbb{H}_κ^n with constant (normalized) mean curvature $H < \sqrt{\kappa}$. There, condition (137) is replaced by the finiteness of the L^m -norm of the traceless second fundamental form. For deepening, see [31].

Since condition (135) is a binding requirement, needing a pointwise control of the second fundamental form, the search for more manageable conditions lead the authors of [91] to investigate the growth of the density function

$$(138) \quad \Theta(r) \doteq \frac{\text{vol}(M \cap B_r)}{V_\kappa(r)},$$

where B_r indicates a geodesic ball of radius r in \mathbb{N}_κ^n centered at some fixed $\bar{o} \in \mathbb{N}_\kappa^n$, and $V_\kappa(r)$ is the volume of a geodesic ball of radius r in \mathbb{N}_κ^m . By classical result (see [129, 6]), $\Theta(r)$ is monotone increasing, and we will say that M has finite density if

$$\Theta(+\infty) \doteq \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \Theta(r) < +\infty.$$

In the ambient space \mathbb{R}^n , it is known by Chern-Osserman's inequalities that (137) imply the finiteness of $\Theta(+\infty)$ ([45, 46, 5]). By [91], the same is true in the hyperbolic space \mathbb{H}_κ^n , although the Chern-Osserman's inequality was known just for surfaces in \mathbb{H}_κ^n , see [35, 36].

The main result in [91] characterizes $\sigma(M)$ when the density of M grows subexponentially (respectively, sub-polynomially) along a sequence. Condition (139) below is very much in the spirit of a classical growth requirement due to R. Brooks [29] and Y. Higuchi [79] to bound from above the infimum of the essential spectrum of $-\Delta$. We feel remarkable that just a volume growth condition along a sequence can characterize the whole spectrum. For this to hold, minimality enters in a crucial and subtle way via (an improved version of) the monotonicity formula. Note that, by standard estimates, (139) below is weaker than (135).

Theorem 7.6. [Lima-Mari-Montenegro-Vieira [91]] *Let $\varphi : M^m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_\kappa^n$ be a minimal properly immersed submanifold in a space form of curvature $-\kappa \leq 0$. If either*

$$(139) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbb{N}_\kappa^n = \mathbb{H}_\kappa^n \text{ and } \quad & \liminf_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \Theta(s)}{s} = 0, \quad \text{or} \\ \mathbb{N}_\kappa^n = \mathbb{R}^n \text{ and } \quad & \liminf_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \Theta(s)}{\log s} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

then

$$(140) \quad \sigma(M) = \left[\frac{(m-1)^2 \kappa}{4}, +\infty \right).$$

The above theorem is well suited for minimal submanifolds constructed via Geometric Measure Theory since, typically, their existence is guaranteed by controlling the density function $\Theta(r)$. As an important example, Theorem 7.6 applies to all solutions of Plateau's problem at infinity $M^m \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_\kappa^n$ constructed in [6], provided that they are smooth. Indeed, because of their construction, $\Theta(+\infty) < +\infty$ (see [6], part [A] at p. 485) and they are proper (it can also be deduced as a consequence of $\Theta(+\infty) < +\infty$, see [91]). By standard regularity theory, smoothness of M^m is automatic if $m \leq 6$.

Corollary 7.7. *Let $\Sigma \subset \partial_\infty \mathbb{H}_\kappa^n$ be a closed, integral $(m-1)$ current in the boundary at infinity of \mathbb{H}_κ^n such that, for some neighbourhood $U \subset \mathbb{H}_\kappa^n$ of $\text{supp}(\Sigma)$, Σ does not bound in U , and let $M^m \hookrightarrow \mathbb{H}_\kappa^n$ be the solution of Plateau's problem at infinity constructed in [6] for Σ . If M is smooth, then (140) holds.*

An interesting fact of Corollary 7.7 is that M is *not* required to be regular up to $\partial_\infty \mathbb{H}_\kappa^n$, in particular it might have infinite total curvature. In this respect, we observe that if M be C^2 up to $\partial_\infty \mathbb{H}_\kappa^n$, then M would have finite total curvature. By deep regularity results, this is the case if, for instance, $M^m \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_\kappa^{m+1}$ is a smooth hypersurface that solves Plateau's problem for Σ , and Σ is a $C^{2,\alpha}$ (for $\alpha > 0$), embedded compact hypersurface of $\partial_\infty \mathbb{H}_\kappa^{m+1}$. See Appendix 1 in [91] for details.

We sketch the strategy of the proof of Theorem 7.6. In view of (134), it is enough to show that each $\lambda > (m-1)^2 \kappa / 4$ lies in $\sigma(M)$. To construct the sequence as in Lemma 6.1, a key step is to couple the volume growth requirement (139) with a sharpened form of the monotonicity formula for minimal submanifolds, which improves on the classical ones in [129, 6].

Notation

We denote with $\nabla, \text{Hess}, \Delta$ the connection, the Riemannian Hessian and the Laplace-Beltrami operator on M^m , while quantities related to \mathbb{N}_κ^n will be marked with a bar. For instance, $\bar{\nabla}, \bar{\text{dist}}, \bar{\text{Hess}}$ will identify the connection, the distance function and the Hessian in \mathbb{N}_κ^n . Let $\bar{\rho}(x) = \bar{\text{dist}}(x, \bar{o})$ be the distance function from a fixed origin \bar{o} , and let

$r = \bar{\rho} \circ \varphi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be its restriction to M . We will indicate with Γ_s the extrinsic geodesic spheres restricted to M : $\Gamma_s \doteq \{x \in M; r(x) = s\}$.

For $\kappa \geq 0$, let v_κ, V_κ denote the volume function, respectively, of geodesic spheres and balls in the space form of sectional curvature $-\kappa$ and dimension m , i.e.,

$$(141) \quad v_\kappa(s) = \omega_{m-1} S_\kappa(s)^{m-1}, \quad V_\kappa(s) = \int_0^s v_\kappa(\sigma) d\sigma,$$

where ω_{m-1} is the volume of the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^{m-1} . We define the *flux* $J(s)$ of ∇r over the extrinsic sphere Γ_s :

$$(142) \quad J(s) \doteq \frac{1}{v_\kappa(s)} \int_{\Gamma_s} |\nabla r|.$$

We first observe that minimal submanifolds of space forms of non-positive curvature enjoy the following corollary of the coarea's formula: for each $f \in L^1(\{t \leq r \leq s\})$,

$$(143) \quad \int_{\{t \leq r \leq s\}} f dx = \int_t^s \left[\int_{\Gamma_\sigma} \frac{f}{|\nabla r|} \right] d\sigma.$$

This depends on a transversality lemma which follows from the fact that spheres in \mathbb{N}_κ^n have definite second fundamental form, see [91] for details. The basic lemma is the following improvement of the monotonicity formula:

Proposition 7.8 (The monotonicity formulae). *If $\varphi : M^m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_\kappa^n$ is minimal, proper and $-\kappa \leq 0$, then $J(s)$ coincides a.e. with a non-decreasing function, and $J(s) \geq \Theta(s)$ a.e. on \mathbb{R}^+ . As a consequence, $\Theta(s)$ is non-decreasing.*

Remark 7.9. *To the best of our knowledge, the monotonicity of $J(s)$ has first been shown, in the Euclidean setting, in a paper by V. Tkachev [133].*

Proof. Observe that $J(s)$ coincides, for regular values of $r(x)$, with the absolutely continuous function

$$\bar{J}(s) = \frac{1}{v(r)} \int_{\{r \leq s\}} \Delta r.$$

Applying (143) with $f = \Delta r$ we get

$$(144) \quad v_\kappa(s) \bar{J}(s) \doteq \int_{\{r \leq s\}} \Delta r \equiv \int_0^s \left[\int_{\Gamma_\sigma} \frac{\Delta r}{|\nabla r|} \right] d\sigma$$

Consider

$$(145) \quad f(s) = \int_0^s \frac{V_\kappa(\sigma)}{v_\kappa(\sigma)} d\sigma = \int_0^s \frac{1}{v_\kappa(\sigma)} \left[\int_0^\sigma v_\kappa(\tau) d\tau \right] d\sigma$$

which is a C^2 solution of

$$f'' + \frac{v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa} f' = 1 \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^+, \quad f(0) = 0, \quad f'(0) = 0,$$

and define $\psi(x) = f(r(x)) \in C^2(M)$. A computation usign the Hessian comparison theorem shows that $\Delta \psi \geq 1$ on M . Integrating on $\{r \in [t, s]\}$, t, s regular values, and using the divergence theorem we get

$$(146) \quad \frac{V_\kappa(s)}{v_\kappa(s)} \int_{\Gamma_s} |\nabla r| - \frac{V_\kappa(t)}{v_\kappa(t)} \int_{\Gamma_t} |\nabla r| \geq \text{vol}(\{t \leq r \leq s\}).$$

By the definition of $J(s)$, $\bar{J}(s)$ and $\Theta(s)$, rearranging we get

$$V_\kappa(s) [\bar{J}(s) - \Theta(s)] \geq V_\kappa(t) [\bar{J}(t) - \Theta(t)].$$

Since all the quantities involved are continuous, the above relation extends to all $t, s \in \mathbb{R}^+$, which proves the monotonicity of $V_\kappa[\bar{J} - \Theta]$. Letting $t \rightarrow 0$ we then deduce that $\bar{J}(s) \geq \Theta(s)$

on \mathbb{R}^+ , as required. Using that $v(s)J(s) \leq (V(s)\Theta(s))'$ for regular s , we deduce that $\Theta(s)$ is non-decreasing. The monotonicity of \bar{J} is not used here, and we refer to [91] for details. \square

8. PROOF OF THEOREM 1

Let $M^m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_\kappa^n$ be minimal, proper. By [41] and [22], the bottom of $\sigma(M)$ satisfies

$$(147) \quad \inf \sigma(M) \geq \frac{(m-1)^2 \kappa}{4}.$$

To complete the proof of the theorem, since $\sigma(M)$ is closed it is sufficient to show that each $\lambda > (m-1)^2 \kappa/4$ lies in $\sigma(M)$.

Set for convenience $\beta \doteq \sqrt{\lambda - (m-1)^2 \kappa/4}$ and, for $0 \leq t < s$, let $A_{t,s}$ denote the extrinsic annulus

$$A_{t,s} \doteq \{x \in M : r(x) \in [t, s]\}.$$

Define the weighted measure $d\mu_\kappa \doteq v_\kappa(r)^{-1} dx$ on $\{r \geq 1\}$. Hereafter, we will always restrict to this set. Consider

$$(148) \quad \psi(s) \doteq \frac{e^{i\beta s}}{\sqrt{v_\kappa(s)}}, \quad \text{which solves} \quad \psi'' + \psi' \frac{v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa} + \lambda \psi = a(s)\psi,$$

where

$$(149) \quad a(s) \doteq \frac{(m-1)^2 \kappa}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{v'_\kappa(s)}{v_\kappa(s)} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v''_\kappa(s)}{v_\kappa(s)} \rightarrow 0$$

as $s \rightarrow +\infty$. Fix $R > 1$ large such that $\Theta(R) > 0$, and t, s, S such that

$$R+1 < t < s < S-1,$$

and let $\eta \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ be a cut-off function satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq \eta \leq 1, \quad \eta &\equiv 0 \text{ outside of } (t-1, S), \quad \eta \equiv 1 \text{ on } (t, s), \\ |\eta'| + |\eta''| &\leq C_0 \text{ on } [t-1, s], \quad |\eta'| + |\eta''| \leq \frac{C_0}{S-s} \text{ on } [s, S] \end{aligned}$$

for some absolute constant C_0 (the last relation is possible since $S-s \geq 1$). The value S will be chosen later in dependence of s . Set $u_{t,s} \doteq \eta(r)\psi(r) \in C_c^\infty(M)$. Then, by (148),

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u_{t,s} + \lambda u_{t,s} &= (\eta''\psi + 2\eta'\psi' + \eta\psi'')|\nabla r|^2 + (\eta'\psi + \eta\psi')\Delta r + \lambda\eta\psi \\ &= \left(\eta''\psi + 2\eta'\psi' - \frac{v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa}\eta\psi' - \lambda\eta\psi + a\eta\psi \right) (|\nabla r|^2 - 1) + a\eta\psi \\ &\quad + (\eta'\psi + \eta\psi') \left(\Delta r - \frac{v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa} \right) + \left(\eta''\psi + 2\eta'\psi' + \eta'\psi \frac{v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Using that there exists an absolute constant c for which $|\psi| + |\psi'| \leq c/\sqrt{v_\kappa}$, the following inequality holds:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Delta u_{t,s} + \lambda u_{t,s}\|_2^2 &\leq C \left(\int_{A_{t-1,S}} \left[(1 - |\nabla r|^2)^2 + \left(\Delta r - \frac{v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa} \right)^2 + a(r)^2 \right] d\mu_\kappa \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\mu_\kappa(A_{s,S})}{(S-s)^2} + \mu_\kappa(A_{t-1,t}) \right), \end{aligned}$$

for some suitable C depending on c, C_0 . Since $\|u_{t,s}\|_2^2 \geq \mu_\kappa(A_{t,s})$ and $(1 - |\nabla r|^2)^2 \leq 1 - |\nabla r|^2$, we obtain

$$(150) \quad \frac{\|\Delta u_{t,s} + \lambda u_{t,s}\|_2^2}{\|u_{t,s}\|_2^2} \leq C \left(\frac{1}{\mu_\kappa(A_{t,s})} \int_{A_{t-1,S}} \left[1 - |\nabla r|^2 + \left(\Delta r - \frac{v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa} \right)^2 + a(r)^2 \right] d\mu_\kappa \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{(S-s)^2} \frac{\mu_\kappa(A_{s,S})}{\mu_\kappa(A_{t,s})} + \frac{\mu_\kappa(A_{t-1,t})}{\mu_\kappa(A_{t,s})} \right)$$

Next, by the expression of Δr we deduce

$$(151) \quad \left(\Delta r - \frac{v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa} \right)^2 + 1 - |\nabla r|^2 + a(r)^2 \leq \left[\frac{v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa} \frac{1 - |\nabla r|^2}{m-1} \right]^2 \\ + 1 - |\nabla r|^2 + a(r)^2 \leq C(1 - |\nabla r|^2 + a(r)^2)$$

Set

$$F(t) \doteq \sup_{\sigma \in [t-1, +\infty)} [a(\sigma)^2],$$

and note that $F(t) \rightarrow 0$ monotonically as $t \rightarrow +\infty$. Integrating (151) we get the existence of $C > 0$ independent of s, t such that

$$(152) \quad \int_{A_{t-1,S}} \left[\left(\Delta r - \frac{v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa} \right)^2 + 1 - |\nabla r|^2 + a(r)^2 \right] d\mu_\kappa \\ \leq C \left(F(t) \int_{A_{t-1,S}} \frac{1}{v_\kappa(r)} + \int_{A_{t-1,S}} \frac{1 - |\nabla r|^2}{v_\kappa(r)} \right).$$

Using the coarea's formula, for each $0 \leq a < b$

$$(153) \quad \mu_\kappa(A_{a,b}) = \int_{A_{a,b}} \frac{1}{v_\kappa(r)} = \int_a^b J[1+T], \quad \int_{A_{a,b}} \frac{1 - |\nabla r|^2}{v_\kappa(r)} = \int_a^b JT,$$

where J is the flux in (142), and

$$T(s) \doteq \frac{\int_{\Gamma_s} |\nabla r|^{-1}}{\int_{\Gamma_s} |\nabla r|} - 1$$

Summarizing, in view of (152) and (153) we deduce from (150) the following inequalities:

$$(154) \quad \frac{\|\Delta u_{t,s} + \lambda u_{t,s}\|_2^2}{\|u_{t,s}\|_2^2} \leq C \left(\frac{1}{\int_t^s J[1+T]} \left[F(t) \int_{t-1}^S J[1+T] + \int_{t-1}^S JT \right] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\int_t^S J[1+T]}{(S-s)^2 \int_t^s J[1+T]} + \frac{\int_{t-1}^t J[1+T]}{\int_t^s J[1+T]} \right) \doteq \mathcal{Q}(t, s).$$

If we can guarantee that

$$(155) \quad \liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \liminf_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\|\Delta u_{t,s} + \lambda u_{t,s}\|_2^2}{\|u_{t,s}\|_2^2} = 0,$$

then we are able to construct a sequence of approximating eigenfunctions for λ as follows: fix $\varepsilon > 0$. By (155) there exists a divergent sequence $\{t_i\}$ such that, for $i \geq i_\varepsilon$,

$$\liminf_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\|\Delta u_{t_i,s} + \lambda u_{t_i,s}\|_2^2}{\|u_{t_i,s}\|_2^2} < \varepsilon/2.$$

For $i = i_\varepsilon$, pick then a sequence $\{s_j\}$ realizing the liminf. For $j \geq j_\varepsilon(i_\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$

$$(156) \quad \|\Delta u_{t_i, s_j} + \lambda u_{t_i, s_j}\|_2^2 < \varepsilon \|u_{t_i, s_j}\|_2^2,$$

Writing $u_\varepsilon \doteq u_{t_{i_\varepsilon}, s_{j_\varepsilon}}$, by (156) from the set $\{u_\varepsilon\}$ we can extract a sequence of approximating eigenfunctions for λ , concluding the proof that $\lambda \in \sigma(M)$. To show (155), by (154) it is enough to prove that

$$(157) \quad \liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \liminf_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{Q}(t, s) = 0.$$

Suppose, by contradiction, that (157) were not true. Then, there exists a constant $\delta > 0$ such that, for each $t \geq t_\delta$, $\liminf_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{Q}(t, s) \geq 2\delta$, and thus for $t \geq t_\delta$ and $s \geq s_\delta(t)$

$$(158) \quad F(t) \int_{t-1}^S J[1+T] + \int_{t-1}^S JT + \int_s^S \frac{J[1+T]}{(S-s)^2} + \int_{t-1}^t J[1+T] \geq \delta \int_t^s J[1+T],$$

and rearranging

$$(159) \quad (F(t) + 1) \int_{t-1}^S J[1+T] - \int_{t-1}^S J + \int_s^S \frac{J[1+T]}{(S-s)^2} + \int_{t-1}^t J[1+T] \geq \delta \int_t^s J[1+T].$$

We rewrite the above integrals in order to make $\Theta(s)$ appear. Integrating by parts and using again the coarea's formula,

$$(160) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_a^b J[1+T] &= \int_{A_{a,b}} \frac{1}{v_\kappa(r)} = \int_a^b \frac{1}{v_\kappa(\sigma)} \left[\int_{\Gamma_\sigma} \frac{1}{|\nabla r|} \right] d\sigma = \int_a^b \frac{(V_\kappa(\sigma)\Theta(\sigma))'}{v_\kappa(\sigma)} d\sigma \\ &= \frac{V_\kappa(b)}{v_\kappa(b)} \Theta(b) - \frac{V_\kappa(a)}{v_\kappa(a)} \Theta(a) + \int_a^b \frac{V_\kappa v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa^2} \Theta. \end{aligned}$$

To deal with the term containing the integral of J alone in (159), we use the inequality $J(s) \geq \Theta(s)$ coming from the monotonicity formulae in Proposition 7.8. This passage is crucial for us to conclude. Inserting (160) and $J \geq \Theta$ into (159) we get

$$(161) \quad \begin{aligned} &(F(t) + 1) \frac{V_\kappa(S)}{v_\kappa(S)} \Theta(S) - (F(t) + 1) \frac{V_\kappa(t-1)}{v_\kappa(t-1)} \Theta(t-1) + (F(t) + 1) \int_{t-1}^S \frac{V_\kappa v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa^2} \Theta \\ &- \int_{t-1}^S \Theta + \frac{1}{(S-s)^2} \left[\frac{V_\kappa(S)}{v_\kappa(S)} \Theta(S) - \frac{V_\kappa(s)}{v_\kappa(s)} \Theta(s) + \int_s^S \frac{V_\kappa v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa^2} \Theta \right] + \frac{V_\kappa(t)}{v_\kappa(t)} \Theta(t) \\ &- \frac{V_\kappa(t-1)}{v_\kappa(t-1)} \Theta(t-1) + \int_{t-1}^t \frac{V_\kappa v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa^2} \Theta \\ &\geq \delta \frac{V_\kappa(s)}{v_\kappa(s)} \Theta(s) - \delta \frac{V_\kappa(t)}{v_\kappa(t)} \Theta(t) + \delta \int_t^s \frac{V_\kappa v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa^2} \Theta. \end{aligned}$$

The idea to reach the desired contradiction is to prove that, as a consequence of (161),

$$(162) \quad \int_{t-1}^S \Theta$$

(hence, $\Theta(S)$) must grow faster as $S \rightarrow +\infty$ than the bound in (139). To do so, we need to simplify (161) in order to find a suitable differential inequality for (162).

We first observe that, both for $\kappa > 0$ and for $\kappa = 0$, there exists an absolute constant \hat{c} such that $\hat{c}^{-1} \leq V_\kappa v'_\kappa / v_\kappa^2 \leq \hat{c}$ on $[1, +\infty)$. Furthermore, by the monotonicity of Θ ,

$$(163) \quad \int_s^S \frac{V_\kappa v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa^2} \Theta \leq \hat{c}(S-s)\Theta(S).$$

Next, we deal with the two terms in the left-hand side of (161) that involve (162):

$$\begin{aligned} (F(t) + 1) \int_{t-1}^S \frac{V_\kappa v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa^2} \Theta - \int_{t-1}^S \Theta &= F(t) \int_{t-1}^S \frac{V_\kappa v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa^2} \Theta + \int_{t-1}^S \frac{V_\kappa v'_\kappa - v_\kappa^2}{v_\kappa^2} \Theta \\ &\leq \hat{c}F(t) \int_{t-1}^S \Theta + \int_{t-1}^S \frac{V_\kappa v'_\kappa - v_\kappa^2}{v_\kappa^2} \Theta. \end{aligned}$$

The key point is the following relation:

$$(164) \quad \frac{V_\kappa(s)v'_\kappa(s) - v_\kappa(s)^2}{v_\kappa(s)^2} \begin{cases} = -1/m & \text{if } \kappa = 0; \\ \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } s \rightarrow +\infty, & \text{if } \kappa > 0. \end{cases}$$

Define

$$\omega(t) \doteq \sup_{[t-1, +\infty)} \frac{V_\kappa v'_\kappa - v_\kappa^2}{v_\kappa^2}, \quad \chi(t) \doteq \hat{c}F(t) + \omega(t).$$

Again by the monotonicity of Θ ,

$$(165) \quad \begin{aligned} (F(t) + 1) \int_{t-1}^S \frac{V_\kappa v'_\kappa}{v_\kappa^2} \Theta - \int_{t-1}^S \Theta &\leq [\hat{c}F(t) + \omega(t)] \int_{t-1}^S \Theta = \chi(t) \int_{t-1}^S \Theta \\ &\leq \chi(t)\Theta(t) + \chi(t) \int_t^S \Theta. \end{aligned}$$

For simplicity, hereafter we collect all the terms independent of s in a function that we call $h(t)$, which may vary from line to line. Inserting (163) and (165) into (161) we infer

$$(166) \quad \begin{aligned} &\left[\left(F(t) + 1 + \frac{1}{(S-s)^2} \right) \frac{V_\kappa(S)}{v_\kappa(S)} + \frac{\hat{c}}{S-s} \right] \Theta(S) + \chi(t) \int_t^S \Theta \\ &\geq h(t) + \left(\delta + \frac{1}{(S-s)^2} \right) \frac{V_\kappa(s)}{v_\kappa(s)} \Theta(s) + \delta \hat{c}^{-1} \int_t^S \Theta. \end{aligned}$$

Summing $\delta \hat{c}^{-1}(S-s)\Theta(S)$ to the two sides of the above inequality, using the monotonicity of Θ and getting rid of the term containing $\Theta(s)$ we obtain

$$(167) \quad \begin{aligned} &\left[\left(F(t) + 1 + \frac{1}{(S-s)^2} \right) \frac{V_\kappa(S)}{v_\kappa(S)} + \frac{\hat{c}}{S-s} + \delta \hat{c}^{-1}(S-s) \right] \Theta(S) + \chi(t) \int_t^S \Theta \\ &\geq h(t) + \delta \hat{c}^{-1} \int_t^S \Theta. \end{aligned}$$

Using (164), the definition of $\chi(t)$ and the properties of $\omega(t), F(t)$, we can choose t_δ sufficiently large to guarantee that

$$(168) \quad \delta \hat{c}^{-1} - \chi(t) \geq c_\kappa \doteq \begin{cases} \frac{1}{m} + \frac{\delta \hat{c}^{-1}}{2} & \text{if } \kappa = 0, \\ \frac{\delta \hat{c}^{-1}}{2} & \text{if } \kappa > 0, \end{cases}$$

hence

$$(169) \quad \left[\left(F(t) + 1 + \frac{1}{(S-s)^2} \right) \frac{V_\kappa(S)}{v_\kappa(S)} + \frac{\hat{c}}{S-s} + \delta \hat{c}^{-1}(S-s) \right] \Theta(S) \geq h(t) + c_\kappa \int_t^S \Theta.$$

We now specify $S(s)$ depending on whether $\kappa > 0$ or $\kappa = 0$.

The case $\kappa > 0$.

We choose $S \doteq s + 1$. In view of the fact that V_κ/v_κ is bounded above on \mathbb{R}^+ , (169) becomes

$$(170) \quad \bar{c}\Theta(s+1) \geq h(t) + c_\kappa \int_t^{s+1} \Theta \geq \frac{c_\kappa}{2} \int_t^{s+1} \Theta,$$

for some \bar{c} independent of t, s . Note that the last inequality is satisfied provided $s \geq s_\delta(t)$ is chosen to be sufficiently large, since the monotonicity of Θ implies that $\Theta \notin L^1(\mathbb{R}^+)$. Integrating and using again the monotonicity of Θ , we get

$$(s+1-t)\Theta(s+1) \geq \int_t^{s+1} \Theta \geq \left[\int_t^{s_0+1} \Theta \right] \exp \left\{ \frac{c_\kappa}{2\bar{c}}(s-s_0) \right\},$$

hence $\Theta(s)$ grows exponentially. Ultimately, this contradicts our assumption (139).

The case $\kappa = 0$.

We choose $S \doteq s + \sqrt{s}$. Since $V_\kappa(S)/v_\kappa(S) = S/m$, from (169) we infer

$$(171) \quad \left[\left(F(t) + 1 + \frac{1}{s} \right) \frac{S}{m} + \frac{\hat{c}}{\sqrt{s}} + \delta \hat{c}^{-1} \sqrt{s} \right] \Theta(S) \geq h(t) + c_\kappa \int_t^S \Theta.$$

Using the expression of c_κ and the fact that $F(t) \rightarrow 0$, up to choosing t_δ and then $s_\delta(t)$ large enough we can ensure the validity of the following inequality:

$$\left[\left(F(t) + 1 + \frac{1}{s} \right) \frac{S}{m} + \frac{\hat{c}}{\sqrt{s}} + \delta \hat{c}^{-1} \sqrt{s} \right] < \left[\frac{1}{m} + \frac{\delta \hat{c}^{-1}}{4} \right] S = \left[c_\kappa - \frac{\delta \hat{c}^{-1}}{4} \right] S$$

for $t \geq t_\delta$ and $s \geq s_\delta(t)$. Plugging into (169), and using that $\Theta \notin L^1(\mathbb{R}^+)$,

$$S\Theta(S) \geq h(t) + \frac{c_\kappa}{c_\kappa - \delta \hat{c}^{-1}/4} \int_t^S \Theta \geq (1+\varepsilon) \int_t^S \Theta,$$

for a suitable $\varepsilon > 0$ independent of t, S , and provided that $S \geq s_\delta(t)$ is large enough. Integrating and using again the monotonicity of Θ ,

$$S\Theta(S) \geq (S-t)\Theta(S) \geq \int_t^S \Theta \geq \left[\int_t^{S_0} \Theta \right] \left(\frac{S}{S_0} \right)^{1+\varepsilon},$$

hence $\Theta(S)$ grows polynomially at least with power ε , contradicting (139).

Concluding, both for $\kappa > 0$ and for $\kappa = 0$ assuming (158) leads to a contradiction with our assumption (139), hence (155) holds, as required.

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